"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, warmer Monday; probably rain Tuesday and warmer; moderate variable winds, increasing.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,226. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRYAN'S HAND FEARED IN VOTE ON LINER ISSUE

Ex-Secretary Going to the Capital Today as the Guest of Several Congressmen.

BUT WILSON FORCES GAIN

Many Legislators Send Telegrams Saying They Will Support the President.

KITCHIN PROBABLY IN LINE

Course of House Republicans in Doubt—Insurgent Democrats May Force Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—After almost a week of delay in Congress, action is scheduled in the House on Tuesday on the insistence of President Wilson that the legislative branch of the Government record itself on the armed ship issue.

The House Committee on Rules will meet tomorrow to provide for giving a privileged position to proceedings for the tabling of the McLemore resolution warning Americans not to take passage on armed merchantmen. Efforts of Democratic members of the Rules Committee are now bent toward preventing a parliamentary situation that will permit a duplication of the Senate's performance in disposing of the substitute Gore resolution and other resolutions on the international issue.

There is genuine fear among supporters of the President that a parliamentary situation may bring serious embarrassment to those who wish to dispose of the McLemore resolution quickly. The possibility of a defeat of the plan to offer a special rule to table the anti-Administration resolution is the most worrying thing to the President's supporters.

The expected presence in the city tomorrow of William Jennings Bryan, long an advocate of the policy of keeping Americans off armed ships, is by no means reassuring to the President's supporters. Mr. Bryan came here yesterday to attend a formal dinner, where he made a peace speech. He went to Brooklyn today. His close friends in Congress say he will take no further active interest in the pending fight, but Administration Democrats are not fully at ease on this point.

When the House agitation over the armed ship issue first became acute Mr. Bryan telegraphed to Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania cordially supporting the view that Congress should warn Americans to refrain from taking passage on armed vessels. This telegram was made public by Mr. Bailey and caused a temporary flurry in political circles, although it apparently did not have the effect of lining up House Democrats for the McLemore resolution. Subsequently the McLemore resolution was revived by the President's letter to Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee calling for a vote on it, and Mr. Bryan is now here in person just in advance of action by the House.

Luncheon to Bryan Today.

A luncheon in honor of Mr. Bryan is to be given in Congress Hall Hotel, near the Capitol, tomorrow. Representative Bailey, who is in charge of the arrangements, said tonight that about twenty-five members of Congress would attend. He declined to give their names. Mr. Bailey indicated that at the luncheon Mr. Bryan would make known his position on the armed ship issue. Since Mr. Bryan declared himself recently in favor of warning Americans to keep off armed vessels, many Congressmen who sympathized with that view have found themselves in an embarrassing position. Their embarrassment comes from being classified as Bryanites, a designation they are anxious to avoid.

Following the dinner last night the former Secretary of State saw several of his admirers in Congress. It was asserted by Representative Bailey, however, that Mr. Bryan did not intend to go to the Capitol and air his views there. When asked if the former Secretary of State was expected about the Capitol building tomorrow Mr. Bailey said:

"Mr. Bryan's views on this question are well known, but he is not coming about the Capitol to buttonhole members of Congress. There are other ways of fighting for peace and against preparedness. Mr. Bryan is not so foolish as to go about the House and try to influence its members when they are about to take a vote. His friends know where he stands on this and other issues, and it isn't necessary."

Mr. Bailey said Mr. Bryan, so far as he was advised, would "stand pat" on his recent telegram approving of the principle of the McLemore and Gore resolutions. It was possible, Mr. Bailey said, that Mr. Bryan would confer with members of Congress during his presence in this city, but such conferences would not be with the intent of lining up Bryan Democrats in the House for the vote on Tuesday.

While Administration supporters regarded with some apprehension the presence of Mr. Bryan in Washington, their more immediate concern is about the prospect for the adoption of the special rule to table the McLemore resolution. It is becoming more apparent that the Republicans of the House will vote almost solidly against the "previous question" on the special rule. Adoption of the "previous question" on any rule cuts off debate and amendment, and in this instance it is extremely im-

Continued on Page 3.

Zeppelins Raid Northeast Coast of England, Dropping Bombs, but Damage Is Not Yet Known

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—A Zeppelin raid was made on Sunday night, when two hostile airships crossed over the northeast coast of England. The official statement announcing the raid gives no information as to the damage done.

"At the time of this report," the statement continues, "their movements have not been clearly defined. Some bombs were dropped which fell into the sea near the shore, but information is not yet available as to whether any damage was done on land. A further communication will be issued later."

On March 2 a seaplane raided the southwest coast of England at dusk and dropped four bombs. The bombs killed a baby nine months old, and damaged two houses. The last great Zeppelin raid, before yesterday's, was made on Jan. 31, when 57 persons were killed and 117 injured.

Pope Calls War Suicide of Europe; Again Appeals for Just, Lasting Peace

In a Lenten Letter to Cardinal Vicar the Pontiff Advocates End of "The Monstrous Conflict" With Advantage to Neither Side.

PARIS, March 5.—On the occasion of Lent, Pope Benedict has addressed to Cardinal-Vicar Pompili the following letter:

"As the universal pastor of souls we could not, without failing in the duties inherent in the sublime mission of peace and love which God has intrusted us with, remain indifferent to the direful conflict which is rending Europe and remain silent.

"It is for this reason that at the beginning of our Pontificate, in the anguish which filled our heart in the presence of such an awful spectacle, we tried on several occasions, through our exhortations and counsels to persuade the belligerent nations to lay down their arms and adjust their dissensions in a way compatible with human dignity, by means of an amicable entente.

"We threw ourselves, as it were, between the belligerent peoples, as a father between his sons in a struggle. We conjured them in the name of that God whose justice and charity are infinite to renounce their designs of mutual destruction, to make known, once for all, with clarity, in a direct or indirect manner, the desires of each of the parties, taking into consideration, within the limits of justice and possibility, the aspirations of the peoples, accepting, if need be, for the sake of equity and the common good of nations, the obligatory and necessary sacrifices of pride and particular interests.

"Such was and such remains the only way of settling the monstrous conflict according to the rule of justice and for arriving at a peace which would be advantageous not alone to one of the parties, but all, and which would be just and lasting.

"Our paternal voice, unhappily, has not been heeded up to the present, and the war continues furiously, with all its horrors. Notwithstanding that, we cannot and must not keep silent. It is not permitted to the father, whose sons are engaged in fierce battles among themselves, to cease warning them because they do not heed his exhortations and tears.

"On the other hand, you know that our repeated appeal for peace did not obtain the desired effect. It had, however, a profound echo in, and permeated like a balm, the heart of the belligerent peoples, and, moreover, in that of the peoples of the entire world, and awoke a lively and ardent desire to see the bloody conflict settled as soon as possible.

"It is not possible for us, therefore, to refrain from raising once again our voice against this war, which appears to us as the suicide of civilized Europe. We must not neglect to suggest and indicate, when circumstances permit, any means which would be likely to contribute to attaining this much-desired goal.

"A favorable occasion is offered us by some pious ladies who have manifested an intention to form among themselves, in view of the approaching holy forty days, a spiritual union of prayer and mortification, in order to obtain more easily from the infinite mercy of God a cessation of the frightful calamity. We have often recommended constant prayer and the Christian penance as the only comfort for our heart, as for every human heart, in the distress engendered by this horrible fratricidal war and as a very efficacious means for imploring from the Lord the peace to which we aspire.

"The project which we have just expounded could not fail to be very agreeable to us. That is why we blessed it with all the outpouring of our paternal sentiments. We now commend it publicly in our desire that all the faithful adopt it in their turn.

"We therefore feel confident that not only at Rome but in all Italy and in the other belligerent countries Catholic families, especially during the next days consecrated by the church to penance, will retire within themselves, far from wordly spectacles and amusements, in more fervent and more assiduous prayer and in the practice of Christian mortification.

"This will make more agreeable to the Lord the supplications of His sons, and it appears, moreover, in the present circumstances as 'supremely opportune and in harmony with the affliction of every noble heart.

"The mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of the combatants feel that more vividly than any one else in the tenderness and goodness of their souls, and they measure the immensity of the calamity evidenced by this horrible war. We exhort them in a most especial way to make use of the example they set and of the benign power they exert in their homes in order to bring all the members of their family to offer to God in this propitious time, in these days of salvation, a continuous and more fervent prayer and present to His divine throne the offering of voluntary sacrifices which appease His just wrath.

"Furthermore, the Catholic families of all the belligerent nations will answer more fully our desire if they devote more particularly to such pious occupation the day which is consecrated to the sublime commemoration of the God-man in these hours which His divine charity has made eternally memorable.

"They will ask Him through the intercession of His Mother of Suffering, but also Mother of Indomitable Courage and Queen of Martyrs; they will ask Him, who has willed to redeem through His suffering and make brothers all the sons of Adam, grace to bear with magnanimity and Christian resignation the anguish and very painful losses caused by the war. They will beseech Him to bring to an end the trial already so long and so terrible.

"And also because alms serve to redeem the sins and appease divine justice, we should wish that every family, in a measure proportionate to its resources, make an offering of a mite in charity for distribution to the poor and unhappy, so dear to the Redeemer, to succor especially the unfortunate sons of those who died in this horrible war.

"In the hope, finally, that to these works of Christian piety they will devote themselves, prompted by a tender sentiment of humane compassion, and more strongly still by the supernatural charity which must unite the sons of the same Heavenly Father, the families of the neutral countries, we, with our whole heart, grant you and all the Catholic women and families whom we have just mentioned our Apostolic benediction."

Col. House Returns, Satisfied with the Results of His Mission

Takes the First Train to Washington to Report to the President—Says that Reports of Anti-American Feeling in Europe Are Exaggerated.

Colonel Edward M. House returned here yesterday on the liner Rotterdam from his visits as the personal representative of President Wilson to London, Paris, and Berlin. He started for Washington at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the earliest train he was able to reach. During his brief stay in this city he talked less, if possible, than usual. The greatest amount of information which he released in any one sentence was contained in a statement which he made when he was leaning over the rail of the tugboat Manhattan speaking to reporters, who were alongside in the cutter Hudson.

"Are you satisfied with the results of your mission?" he was asked.

"I am satisfied," he replied, "but whether others will be or not is another question."

He was first asked if he could not be interviewed under better climatic conditions—it was blowing a gade—when he reached the city, but he replied:

"I am afraid not. I want to catch the first train for Washington. I don't think I will be able to answer any questions later."

"Colonel House," shouted some one from the cutter, "the question has been raised in your absence whether you are the author of the novel, 'Philip Dru, Administrator.' Did you write it?"

Colonel House looked as if he did not like the question, and replied rather sharply:

"I have heard of that. All sorts of stories have been started about me, but I never affirm or deny anything."

Mrs. House, who was laughing at this, said:

"How about me? Don't I get credit for writing anything?"

"Philip Dru, Administrator," which has been credited to Colonel House, was written in 1912. It traces the career of an American Cromwell who overthrew the Government of the United States because it was corrupt, reigned for several years as a military dictator, and by superb diplomacy broke up an Anglo-German alliance and formed an alliance between England and the United States. It was printed anonymously with an advance notice stating that the author was high in politics. An assertion that it was the work of Colonel House revived a statement that Senator Culberson of Texas had received a copy autographed by Colonel House.

Satisfied With Mission.

Colonel House was asked about his mission and made the reply that it satisfied him. His tug by this time was under way, and he started for the cabin after saying:

"Good-bye. I'm through."

On the arrival of the Manhattan, with Collector Malone and Mr. House, at East Twenty-third Street, Colonel House was met by a new group of reporters. He declined to comment on his mission, repeating the statement which he had made before he left on Dec. 28, that he was going abroad to convey to some of the American Ambassadors information having to do with international questions which could not be transmitted by cable or letter. Asked if he had noticed any marked change in the attitude of Europe toward the United States since his previous visit, he said:

"The feeling in the belligerent countries toward America is not as bad as has been reported. It has been exaggerated. I heard no criticism in any of the countries I visited. I will say that we should also remember that the people of the belligerent countries are living with their nerves on edge, and we should make allowances accordingly."

Not Moving to Washington.

Colonel House was asked if he intended to make Washington his residence during the remainder of the Wilson Administration. He said:

"While I am often in Washington, I have no intention of making it my residence, either temporarily or permanently. My home is and will continue to be Texas, for my interests, my boyhood friends, and lifetime associations are there."

Passengers on the Rotterdam said that the Colonel was occasionally on the promenade deck on the trip mingling freely with other passengers, but listening more than he talked. He was in his stateroom most of the time, working on a mass of information he had brought from Europe, with the assistance of Mrs. House and his secretary, Clifford N. Carver.

Colonel House escaped being photographed on the Manhattan. The Captain of the cutter Hudson refused to take out any persons with cameras, and photographers and moving-picture operators were left to make a diligent effort to be at the right place when the traveler landed.

MOEWE ELUDES PATROL, REACHES A GERMAN PORT

Raider, After Months at Sea, Brings Home 199 Prisoners and $250,000 in Gold.

SAFE IN WILHELMSHAVEN

Commander and Crew Get Iron Crosses—Fifteen Merchantmen Sunk or Seized.

REPORTS 2 NEW CAPTURES

Saxon Prince and Maroni Intercepted on Way Back—Other Exploits of Sea Rover.

BERLIN, March 5, (via London.)—Official announcement was made by the Naval General Staff today that the German commerce raider Möwe had returned to a German port. She had on board 199 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks (about $250,000) in gold bars. The statement follows:

The Naval General Staff states that H. I. M. S. Möwe, Commander Captain Burgrave Count von Dohna-Schlodien, after a successful cruise lasting several months, arrived today at some home port with four British officers, twenty-nine British marines and sailors, 166 men of crews of enemy steamers, among them 103 Indians, as prisoners, and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars.

The vessel captured the following enemy steamers, the greater part of which were sunk and a small part of which were sent as prizes to neutral ports: The British steamers Corbridge, 3,687 tons; Author, 3,496 tons; Trader, 3,608 tons; Ariadne, 3,035 tons; Dromonby, 3,627 tons; Farringford, 3,146 tons; Clan MacTavish, 5,816 tons; Appam, 7,781 tons; Westburn, 3,300 tons; Horace, 3,335 tons; Flamenco, 4,629 tons; Saxon Prince, 3,471 tons; the British sailing vessel Edinburgh, 1,473 tons; the French steamer Maroni, 3,109 tons; the Belgian steamer Luxembourg, 4,322 tons.

At several points on enemy coast the Möwe also laid out mines, to which, among others, the battleship King Edward VII fell victim.

LONDON, March 5.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says the Möwe reached Wilhelmshaven yesterday.

Count von Dohna, the Möwe's commander, has been awarded the Iron Cross of the First Class, and the members of the crew have received the Iron Cross of the Second Class. Count von Dohna has been ordered to meet Emperor William at headquarters.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 6.—The Berlin newspapers declare the Möwe's adventure to have been one of the great events of the war, and urge the Government to permit other ships to go out on similar missions from Kiel. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"We are deeply proud of the Möwe. Her daring has written her glorious name in every German heart."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The Möwe proves to England that Germany alone is unconquerable at sea."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The Möwe return shows that the Emden spirit ever lives in the German Navy. Her commander and crew are sure of the eternal gratitude of Germany."

BRITISH PRAISE FOR MOEWE.

London Times Says Captain Showed Skill in a Desperate Undertaking.

LONDON, Monday, March 6. 2:26 A. M.—Most of the London newspapers this morning give the news of the escape of the German raider Möwe without comment.

The naval correspondent of The Times, however, publishes an article in the course of which he says:

"Having managed to elude the British cruisers in making her escape from a German port, it is not a matter of surprise if the Möwe has been able to repeat the exploit and to return. The possibility of an enterprising captain's breaking the blockade inward, as well as outward, has been frequently demonstrated. It has been done before and doubtless will be done again, although if many raiders were to meet with the good fortune of the Möwe it would become very disagreeable and disquieting. It is fortunate that only under extremely favorable conditions can an adventure like that of the Möwe be attempted with any prospect of success. Apparently the raider started home before the steamship Westburn was sent into port, and thus endeavored to mislead ships in chase of her into the belief that she was still engaged in operating in the Atlantic.

"The boast that one of the mines which the Möwe laid destroyed the King Edward VII may be taken with a grain of salt. It is extremely unlikely, to say the least, but apart from this the Captain of the Möwe certainly carried out a desperate adventure with skill and courage."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—There is general suspicion here that the German official announcement that the Möwe has reached a home port is intended to put the British Admiralty off the scent.

The Daily Chronicle asks: "Is the

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Advt.

9-INCH SHELLS NOW FALLING IN VERDUN BUT GERMANS ADVANCE NO FURTHER; NORTHCLIFFE AT FRONT, SEES VICTORY

GERMAN LOSSES 100,000

Northcliffe Says Whole Army Corps Were Wiped Out by French Fire.

PRISONERS PUNY YOUTHS

Wounded Among Masses of the Slain Found to Have Been Frozen to Death.

FRENCH CALMLY CONFIDENT

Enormous Supplies Arrive at Front—2,000 Motor Trucks Seen on One Road Alone.

By LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Lord Northcliffe, owner of The London Times and The London Daily Mail, is the first person permitted by the French Government to go to the front at Verdun as a correspondent. He arrived there on Friday morning, and his first dispatch to The London Times of this morning appears below.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BEFORE VERDUN, March 4, via Paris, Sunday, March 5.—It is known that the Germans intended to attack later, but the premature Spring seemed to dry the ground sufficiently and accelerated their plans by six weeks.

Lord Northcliffe.

Deserters give more than usually valuable information. The French were fully prepared. So far the Germans have been effectively checked, with losses hard to exaggerate, while the French losses are really trifling. I know the official figures.

I have interrogated scores of prisoners, belonging to every corps engaged. Their accounts agree—everywhere the losses are beyond anything known before. Thus, the German Third and Eighteenth Corps were 'entirely used up,' the Seventh Reserve lost half, and the Fifteenth three-quarters of their strength. The 113th Division and Fifth Reserve Corps and the Bavarian Erste Division were all 'used up,' while later came reinforcements, which suffered equally. The most conservative total estimate surpasses one-third of the forces engaged, or over 100,000 of Germany's picked troops.

A sudden change in the weather damaged the German plans. Never did wounded suffer so terribly. Imagine the horror of the French when their lookouts, trying to save the living among the German masses covering the plateau and slopes, found all had been frozen stiff by the icy wind.

Stupendous Quantities of Supplies.

As I approached the battle two things struck me: First, the huge quantity of all kinds of supply wagons; second, the terrific thunder of the cannonade, far surpassing anything I have heard in other battles. I looked across the city of which the enemy is making a second Ypres toward Douaumont, that gunless fort so magnified by the Germans, whose capture French Headquarters regard as "a simple episode of give and take in war." The Brandenburgers who now occupy the fort are supplied precariously with food by their comrades at night, and are practically surrounded by the French.

The day was fine, and despite the horrible carnage the character of the ground forces me to describe this as a beautiful battle. Despite the cannonade birds were singing and Red Cross ambulances and motor convoys wound through picturesque roads. We counted twenty convoys of a hundred wagons each on one road alone. It is not only the Germans who know how to utilize auto transport.

Arrived at the battlefield there were a dozen vantage points from which with glasses, or indeed with the naked eyes, one can take in much that happened. Verdun lies in a great basin with the silvery Meuse twining in the valley. As it stands out in the sunlight it is difficult to realize that it is a place whose people have all gone save for a few of the faithful who live below ground. Ypres looked like that the first time I saw it soon after the war began.

The tall towers of Verdun still stand. Close by us is a hidden French battery and it is pretty to see the promptitude with which it sends its screaming shells back to the Germans within a few seconds of the dispatch of a missive from the Huns.

The storming of Fort Douaumont, as related by the German dispatches, is on a par with the sinking of the Tiger and the recent air bombardment of Liverpool. All the world knows that the Tiger is as she was before the Germans sank her in their newspapers, one of the finest ships in the world, and that the air bombardment of Liverpool was imagined in Berlin. The storming of Fort Douaumont, unless and unarmed, is about as important—a military operation of little value. The announcement of the fall of Fort Douaumont to the world evinces the great anxiety of the Germans to magnify anything concerning Verdun into a great event. It should also cause peo-

Continued on Page 2.

4,000,000 Shells Fired in Four Days at Verdun; Germans Are Using Several Kinds of Liquid Fire

PARIS, March 5.—French artillery officers who took part in the battle of Verdun estimate that during the first four days of the struggle the Germans discharged 2,000,000 shells, most of them of heavy calibre. The number of projectiles fired by the French probably was as great.

Nothing like such an expenditure of munitions has been known before, even in the Champagne attack. The whole theory of operations was to pulverize defenses at long range, drive out or kill defenders, and then occupy the ground by massed rushes of infantry. The principle of the defense was to search out heavy pieces of the adversary with equally heavy shells, withdraw from demolished first line works, and then, when those deserted trench webs were approached by attacking forces on the run, to catch them with multiplied enfilading artillery and machine gun fire. At times this fire was suddenly suspended, and the attackers were engaged in hand-to-hand infantry clashes.

The Germans in their assaults are using several sorts of burning liquid projectors. One of these is in the form of a small tank, which is carried on the back, filled with a composition liquid which seems to be mostly kerosene. Attached to the nozzle is an igniting apparatus.

The liquid is projected by means of a hand pump. The radius of action of the oil depends upon the skill and the physical effort of the man who projects it, but it is ordinarily from sixty to ninety feet. Some French soldiers have been burned to a crisp by the flaming liquid.

Other chemical weapons used by the Germans in this battle include asphyxiating shells, vapors which irritate the eyes and incendiary shells.

21-DAY GUN DUEL ON BRITISH FRONT

Germans Bombarding Heavily the Positions Recaptured from Them March 1.

BRITISH RUSHED TRENCHES

Surprised Survivors of Shell Fire Dazed and Terrified in Deep Dugouts.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, March 5.—The Germans are heavily bombarding today the position known as the bluff and the trenches we took from them in the early morning assault on March 2. Our guns are retaliating with great intensity on the enemy's front line.

"The whole struggle for the bluff which began with the German surprise attack on Feb. 14, after a series of mine explosions, has revealed the destructive power of the artillery on both sides and the extreme difficulty of maintaining a position on which a large number of guns is concentrated. The enemy's artillery has lost none of its old power and the number of batteries they can mass on any given point is formidable. They must be firing with at least 200 guns of all calibres on the neighborhood bluff, and since Feb. 14 this artillery duel has only slackened for brief intervals.

"In the afternoon of March 1 our men could hardly be restrained from leaving cover and rushing the enemy's position. The Germans prepared to receive the assault, but it did not take place then, and instead our guns began to bombard their front line and communication trenches, so they must have suffered heavy losses. Then suddenly the infantry launched their assault a few minutes later. Our artillery made an intense barrage on the enemy's support trenches while our men were fighting their way forward. Our losses seem to have been comparatively slight.

"The Germans in the front lines had gone to cover in deep dugouts. At first only a few men, not more than 100 or so, were discovered alive. The dead lay thick in the maze of trenches, and our men stumbled across them. The living were in a worse state than the dead. They were dazed by the continuous shell fire and cold with terror when our men sprang upon them in the darkness. Small parties were collected and passed back as prisoners.

Others in hiding were still dangerous because they had their bombs and rifles. An ultimatum was shouted down to them, "If you don't come out you'll be blown in," so more batches surrendered.

The great ordeal came afterward, when the enemy began a counterbombardment with every available gun. Under that great storm of shells our men did not give way, and successive attempts of German infantry were repulsed.

PARIS CALM AND CONFIDENT.

Is Anxious for News from Verdun, but Looks for Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I need not say that there is no truth in the divagations of the Frankfurter Zeitung upon the effect of the battle of Verdun upon the French public in general, and Paris in particular. The frightful losses it has suffered in the last eighteen months weigh heavily upon the heart of this humane people, but nothing weakens its conviction in its righteous cause or its will to reach a definite victory.

The national anxiety about the Verdun fighting, in which there is no sort of alarm, is supported by the belief that it is hastening the day of triumph.

FORTIFY TO KEEP VERDUN GAINS

Germans Prepare for Expected Counterattacks and Push Woevre Operations.

LOOK FOR GRIM STRUGGLES

"Only with Fierce and Frightful Efforts," Says One Teuton, "Will a Decision Be Won."

By Dr. MAX OSBORN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, March 4.—After an intermission of only a few days the enemy has unsuccessfully endeavored to recapture our newly won positions. The results of the last week of February were important. The ground gained east of the Meuse and in the Woevre amounted to more than 250 square kilometers, [about ninety-six square miles;] that is more than five times as much ground as the enemy gained in the Fall offensive in Artois and Champagne.

Still more important is the strategic advantage of these gains, for thereby two-thirds of all the foreground of the fortress of Verdun to the right of the Meuse fell into German hands. Now our task is to fortify and secure these advantages.

The French defended the village of Douaumont, which fell after violent fighting, with great bravery, and their defense was still further strengthened by unusually powerful earthworks and strongly built underground blockhouses, difficult to take by storm, each house being a little fortress. Nevertheless, we overcame all these difficulties. The number of prisoners taken—more than 1,000—and the six heavy guns that fell into our hands prove that the village of Douaumont was an important supporting point of the enemy's line.

That the French are also watching developments in the Woevre with growing anxiety is indicated by their livelier artillery activity before Fort St. Michel; but their efforts there and on the Côte Lorraine have achieved no success.

The first stage of the battle of Verdun ended with the capture of Douaumont; the second stage, with which we are now concerned, falls into two parts: First, to fortify the ground won and secure it against the expected counterattacks of the enemy, who well knows what he has lost; second, to achieve our object of completely cleaning out the Woevre Plain and pressing the enemy forces back to the Côte Lorraine.

Here obstacles were again interposed in the path of our advance. Not hills, but woods, held us up. The giant forest regions of Hennemont and Herméville, of Ville-en-Woevre and Fresnes, of Haudiomont, and Manheulles, are one colossal obstruction. But it, too, was overcome. In incomparably more favorable positions than before our troops now await a new battle.

The battle goes on. It is no small matter when the German offensive spirit strikes the bravery of the French defense. The united energies of both nations here match themselves against each other; the spirit of the Summer of 1914 has risen again on French soil. Everything ripens toward the great decision, but only slowly, with fierce and frightful efforts, will that decision be won.

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VERDUN NOT YET MUCH HURT

117 Shells Fell Saturday Night—Cathedral and Seminary Damaged.

DOUAUMONT FIGHT GOES ON

German Efforts to Take French Advanced Positions Near Vacherauville Result in Failure.

FRESNES UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Powerful Bombardments Sweep This and Other Towns of the Woevre, East of Verdun.

Berlin Sure Verdun Victory Will Be Worth the Cost

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 4 (Delayed). — In well-informed military circles here quiet confidence is expressed in the outcome of the titanic struggle around Verdun. While there is full realization of and grief over the heavy losses incurred by the Germans, there is also a firm belief that Verdun will fall on schedule time, and that the victory will be well worth its cost.

VERDUN, (via Paris,) March 5.—Nine-inch shells are falling around the gates, bridges, and railway stations of Verdun today. They come from long-range guns, seven miles away, and drop methodically.

The gendarmes on near one gate told The Associated Press correspondent he had kept a tally of those that fell last night, and that there were 117 of them. The correspondent, sheltered by a massive earth and stone work at one of the gates, counted projectiles exploding about three minutes apart in that neighborhood.

The German gunners are trying to break the communications through Verdun. Strangely enough, not a bridge nor an entrance to the abandoned fortifications has been struck directly. Splinters from shells have chipped some of the structures, but none of them has been destroyed.

The city is nearly empty. It is more like the ghost of a city than a modern, well-built town. There are no civilians and no soldiers here. Firemen have remained, however, and are busy stopping the work of the incendiary bombs. A detachment of gendarmes is on duty as a precaution against any stray plundering.

Twenty-two thousand persons locked their doors, and with a small allowance of personal baggage left the town by order. Transportation was provided for them without deranging the enormous military requirements of the moment. One can walk through miles of streets with shuttered windows without seeing a person.

The city is little damaged. The Associated Press correspondent did not see a building that had been hit in the Rue Mazel, the principal business street of Verdun. Only one place was open; it was the Café de la Paix, and its doors were wide for the convenience of the firemen and gendarmes. In front of it stood the aproned proprietor, the single civilian remaining in the city.

But off the Rue Mazel, in various quarters, houses had been struck by shells. One shell had hit the annex to the hotel Le Coq Hardi, well known to tourists. It was one of the first of the 13-inch shells that reached the city. The four-storied corner building had collapsed into second-hand building material.

Part of the Cathedral Wrecked.

Numerous other shells had fallen on the eminence where the cathedral of Notre Dame and the church buildings stand. One gable of the cathedral had been knocked off, and the handsome stained glass windows shattered by concussions. Otherwise the cathedral had not been injured. A girls' seminary, adjoining it, however, was a mass of ruins.

In one large house a life-size statue of Joan of Arc holding the flag of France stood upright among a wilderness of stone and woodwork. A child's doll, beheaded, lay nearby.

A cat, imprisoned in a second story of a residence, cried pitiously. The window was open, but the wooden lattice was closed. The cat was a huge black and white creature. The exploring party made efforts, mounting Zouave-fashion, to break the lattice, but were unable to do so, and finally notified the firemen, who promised to rescue the cat.

The Associated Press correspondent, with the officers of the General Staff, went to one of the forts defending Ver-

dun. It was on the heights of the Meuse. On a clear day the whole field of the fighting which began thirteen days ago would have been easily visible, but in the sombre weather, with occasional flurries of snow, Douaumont, which has been taken and retaken several times, was barely discernible.

A tremendous cannonade was going on. Many hundreds of guns on both sides were in action, mostly of the heavier calibres. The detonations were not counted; they were great and small and near and remote. Two or three houses were burning in the valley. Occasionally a flash of fire was perceived on the edge of the horizon.

80,000 Shells Fell in One Sector.

An artillery officer in the party, in describing the bombardment on the first day of the action, said:

"Eighty thousand shells fell in one sector only a thousand yards long and five or six hundred yards deep. These 80,000 shells fell in seven hours and were so disposed that the crater of one cut into the craters of others, pulverizing and resisting substance.

"As a matter of fact, many shells did not explode because they struck the soft earth, which is saturated by the Spring rain, and—"

There was a ripping sound in the air at this moment, like the tearing of parchment, and something fell about 200 yards away.

"There," continued the officer, "is an example. The shell did not burst."

Say Germans Fired 6,000,000 Shells.

There was talk among the officers present as to the number of shells which had been used. The civilian remarked that he had heard that the Germans had thrown two million, but this was regarded by the technical observers in the party as a low estimate. The number was thought to be somewhere between four and six million.

"The difference between the French attack in Champagne last September and the German attack here," explained a General Staff officer, "is that our adversaries made no reply virtually to our three days' preparatory bombardment, while we have replied continuously with ever-increasing power, so that now our artillery dominates."

The Germans appear to have planned their attack on the same general lines as that of the French in Champagne, except that within an hour after the bombardment opened at 7 A. M., Feb. 21, an infantry attack in force was made on Haumont, which was taken on the twenty-second. The next day the French retired from Brabant. They recaptured it the same evening, but gave up Samogneux, Beaumont and Ornes and evacuated the marsh of Poivre.

Since then there has been little change in the situation. Bits of the line, like the village of Douaumont, a mere group of cottages, have been taken and retaken. The French artillery in the meantime having come up in great force.

The ground taken by the Germans is almost the same as that won by the French between January and April of last year. The commander at Verdun thought, as he put it, that the place did not have enough lungs, and that it was difficult to breathe, and decided that he would enlarge the line, and did so in a series of local actions lasting three months, taking a piece here and a piece there.

The Germans have now won back this terrain, and the lines on both sides rest where they did at the end of 1914. Those in the group went over the regional maps with markings of the positions then and those of this morning. They are almost identical.

Went Thirsty to Water Their Guns.

Some mention was made of the Aures Wood, and the artillery officer told of how a battery was in continuous action there for forty-eight hours, and how the men cooled the guns by slowly dropping their drinking water on them, enduring intense thirst rather than drink the water. They retired slowly, saving their pieces.

Confidence at headquarters is absolute. The small progress achieved by the Germans in the first three days' attack enabled the defenders to make every disposition to meet it, and if occasion arises, to counter-attack. Nothing, of course, may be said concerning what these preparations and dispositions are, except that they are on an enormous scale and, as the commanders see, certainly more than adequate.

The Crown Prince's Proclamation.

The Associated Press correspondent saw many German prisoners. They appeared to be in good physical condition and occasionally were talkative. They told of an order or proclamation by the Crown Prince, issued to the troops and read to them by their officers just before the attack began, saying in substance:

"We are about to pulverize the enemy's trenches with our artillery. They will be so toru up and disorganized that when you rush forward to occupy them you will find that you can do so at the parade march. You will find little or no resistance."

"Eighty thousand German dead is what the living find," said a general officer.

The correspondent has been to the front many times, but has never seen yet such activity behind the lines. The train service between Paris and the Verdun region for civilian passengers has been suspended, and it was necessary to come here by automobile. All the roads behind that part of the front are crowded with transports. There are three to four times more of these than one sees at the usual encampments. Near one station were shells piled up like cordwood in regular tiers about four feet high. They were mostly of large calibre, and in what to the inexpert eye looked like limitless thousands. "The food of our big pets," was what a gunner called them.

There were to be seen detachments of German prisoners and an infinite variety of material, including poles for the making of corduroy roads across the soft fields for the moving of the artillery, which the French manage to shift about with amazing facility.

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS.

Germans Fail to Gain at Verdun, Despite Furious Bombardments.

LONDON, March 5.—Violent bombardments north and east of Verdun failed to alter the relative positions of the French and Germans today. The former still hold the approaches to the village of Douaumont, and have repulsed attacks in the neighborhood of Fort Douaumont and east of Vacherauville. Their artillery was in action on the whole of the threatened front, and took the offensive near Vacherauville, directing its fire upon moving troops. The Germans are still fiercely bombarding the French positions near Fresnes and Haudiomont, in the Woevre.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

North of Soissons our batteries have carried out a destructive fire on the enemy works.

In the Argonne our artillery has bombarded the German organization near the road to Benarville, to the north of Harazée and at Haute Chevauchée.

North of Verdun there was a very violent bombardment, particularly between the Haudremont Wood and Fort Douaumont. The enemy, however, was not able to renew his attacks in that region.

There has been no change as regards the village of Douaumont, the immediate approaches to which we hold.

In the wood to the east of Vacherauville [at the foot of the Côte du Poivre] an attack directed by the Germans against our advanced position was completely repulsed.

In the Woevre a powerful bombardment occurred in the region of Fresnes and east of Hau-diomont. Our artillery was very active on the whole of the enemy front, and carnonaded moving troops to the north of Vacherauville, near the Bois des Fosses and in the neighborhood of Louvemont.

One of our aeroplanes last night dropped several bombs on the railway station at Conflans, where great activity was in evidence.

The French afternoon statement reads as follows:

In Belgium, to the south of Lombaertzyde, trenches of the enemy were demolished by our artillery.

In the Argonne our batteries fired a great number of shots against the enemy's trenches and communicating lines in the region of Haute Chevauchée and at Boureuilles, where a fire was started.

In the region of Verdun the fighting was confined principally to the village of Douaumont, continuing into the night. At 6 o'clock the enemy, after a violent bombardment, launched a heavy attack against our lines from the Haudremont Wood to the Fort of Douaumont. This attack was repulsed by our curtain of fire and by the firing of our infantry.

During the night the bombardment was continued with a fair degre of intensity over our whole front to the east of the Meuse and to the west at Le Mort Homme and Côte de l'Oie.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

Grenade fighting continued last night in the craters northeast of Vermelles. Today the enemy artillery has been active about Loos and northeast of Ypres.

The situation on the Ypres-Comines Canal is quiet, and our troops retain the ground gained there March 2.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Intermittent cannonading has occurred along the Belgian front.

Following is the text of the Berlin official communication:

Toward evening lively artillery fire of the enemy developed at several points on the front. Between the Meuse and the Moselle French artillery continues very active, especially in the region of Douaumont, which at times was bombarded with great violence. There was no lively infantry fighting.

To avoid unnecessary losses, we evacuated yesterday the trenches we captured from the French on Feb. 28 near the forest of Thiaville, northeast of Badonviller, (Lorraine,) before the concentrated fire of the enemy against these positions.

50,000 UNBURIED DEAD.

Said to be Bodies of Germans Lying Before Verdun Defenses.

PARIS, March 5.—It is stated semi-officially that the battle at Verdun continued yesterday throughout the day with the same intensity and without causing any change in the respective positions of the opposing armies. Fighting is still going on for definite possession of the village of Douaumont.

The situation as a result of this second phase of the German offensive is regarded as altogether different from that of the first days of the battle. The only progress made by the Germans was during the first two days of the second attack. For the last forty-eight hours they have not advanced.

The comparison is also in favor of the French by reason of the fact that the Germans have now lost the advantage of surprise, and also because the ground has been torn up to such an extent that it cannot be organized properly.

This information from semi-official sources points out that it must be demoralizing to the Germans to see some 40,000 to 50,000 corpses of their comrades lying before the French lines.

GORE'S INUENDO TAKEN FOR TRUTH

Berlin Accepts as Fact That Wilson Admitted Wanting to Enter the War.

DOESN'T KNOWIT WAS FALSE

Censorship Tightened to Stop Talk of a Clash With Us and Its Possible Benefits.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5.—The political censorship, which, for a brief time, had permitted a wide-open editorial discussion of the submarine warfare and very plain talk about American, has again wisely put the lid on ruthless submarine war talk and the corollary, a probable break or a possible war with America. Along with the other newspaper champions of a submarine war on England, regardless of consequences, Count Rebentlow has been most effectively muzzled, and writes plaintively:

"We are no longer able since yesterday to discuss the submarine question as before."

The application of the censorship gag always indicates the eve of a momentous decision on the part of the Imperial Government.

The wholly inadequate news reports from America have had far from a reassuring effect here, and the real attitude of Congress, as of the American people, is still a hopeless puzzle not only to the German people, but to their Government as well.

About President Wilson alone there are no delusions here. His alleged statements that America's entrance into the world was would have the effect of shortening it created no sensation here, for it merely confirmedl that section of German public opinion which has long held the fixed idea that Wilson wants war and is determined to force a break on the submarine issue.

President Wilson's alleged remark had also the far-reaching consequence of strengthening the hands of the submarine party by giving Admiral von Tirpitz and his supporters a powerful argument for the resunption of a ruthless submarine war on England which is particularly calculated to convince the German military mind, namely, that since President Wilson wants war no concessions Germany could make, short of entirely abandoning the effective use of her submarine arm, would possibly stave off the inevitable break sought by Wilson, and that, therefore, it is the height of folly and directly against Germany's vital interests to procrastinate further for political reasons, that the submarine question should now be viewed solely from the standpoint of military interests and necessity and should be resumed at once to the limits of effectiveness regardless of consequences which are unavoidable anyway.

The pessimism of the last few days prevailing in quarters which have consistently championed good relations with America, however, have given way to a slightly more hopeful feeling. These slender hopes are pinned almost entirely to the proposition that while President Wilson wants war and still has a free hand to carry on diplomatic negotiations with Germany to the breaking point, which Germans are convinced he is determined on, Congress alone can act when the President has pressed matters to the last decision for peace or war.

Sharper Watch by England Placed on Alien Sojourners

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—The Home Office has issued new and more rigid regulations for the control of Americans and other friendly aliens residing in or visiting the so-called prohibited areas, which include most of the towns or districts regarded as of military importance.

After March 13 aliens will not be permitted to enter any of these prohibited areas unless they possess either special police permission or an "identity book," which will be issued by the police authorities to approved persons after due investigation, and which must be constantly carried and shown on demand to any police or other official. Aliens who wish to visit any prohibited area, even for a single day, must apply several days in advance, to give time for investigation.

ALLIES TO STRIKE AT GERMAN TRADE

Will Hold Conference in Paris to Plan an Economic Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"An important conference of representatives of the allied powers, shortly will be held in Paris for the purpose of considering methods of bringing the combined economic forces of the Allies into play against the central empires during and after the war. France, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan will be represented. The war has shown that for some articles essential to her productive industries Great Britain has become dependent on Germany, and that Russia and Italy are being exploited economically and financially with amazing thoroughness by German industrialists and financiers.

"It has been stated the intention of the conference is to prohibit all German imports. A proposal to that effect may have been made, but its inherent absurdity will assuredly prevent its acceptance. Great Britain has one very effective weapon in its possession against the enemy. Before the war German ships in common with ships of all other nations had free access to British ports all over the world on precisely the same terms as British ships.

"Germany showed no gratitude for this liberal commercial policy. If German ships were excluded from all ports in the British Empire for twenty years after the restoration of peace, it would be just retribution for her unpardonable sin against civilization and humanity in causing this appalling war.

"We have precedent for such a policy in the Navigation act of Cromwell, which excluded overseas goods imported under any other flag than the English. That act governed our shipping policy for nearly two centuries. What we must guard against in this country is the sinister endeavor, under cover of the anti-German feeling, to bring in the system of protection.

"The best guarantee for prolonged world peace would be universal free trade, and it bodes ill for humanity that this war threatens to leave behind it a legacy of embittered economic warfare."

BERLIN IS SILENT ON ARABIC CHARGE

Thinks Bernstorff's Note Refutes British Story of the Fate of the U-27 and Her Crew.

BRITISH GIVE NEW DETAILS

U-Boat Sunk the Same Day as the Arabic—Probably Was the Baralong's Victim.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 5.—I brought to the notice of the Imperial Admiralty your cable calling attention to the statement from British sources that the submarine which sank the liner Arabic was the U-27, commanded by Oberlieutenant Schneider, and that this submarine was sunk and her commander and most of her crew killed by a British naval auxiliary almost immediately afterward, thus rendering it practically impossible that his Government could have received affidavits from himself and his crew that the Arabic tried to ram the submarine, as asserted in Count Bernstorff's memorandum to Secretary Lansing.

In reply the Imperial Admiralty gave me the following official statement:

"The German Government's statement through Count von Bernstorff disposed of the matter. Any further official explanation is useless."

Criticisms heard here that the British allegation that Oberlieutenant Schneider and his crew could not have made affidavits for their Government before their deaths with the U-27 was incomplete because the British statement failed to tell the date on which the U-27 was sunk, were answered yesterday by the official through whom the charge first became public.

When this lack of detail in the original charge was brought to his attention through an editorial comment in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the official cabled to London to inquire the date of the sinking of the submarine. The reply came back yesterday:

"U-27 was sunk on Aug. 19."

The Arabic was torpedoed off the Fastnet lightship at 9:15 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 19, and sank in eleven minutes.

At 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of this same day, Aug. 19, southwest of Lundy Island, at the entrance to the Bristol Channel, and some 150 miles southeast of the Fastnet, a German submarine, which had attacked the mule-carrying British steamer Nicosian, was overhauled by the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong and sunk in a few minutes with the loss of her Captain and all of her crew. It has been charged that the crew of the Baralong fired upon and killed such of the submarine's crew as leaped into the water and even those who succeeded in reaching the nearby Nicosian, and Germany has threatened reprisals.

The British Government has formally denied that its sailors killed any of the submarine's crew in any manner contrary to the laws and usages of civilized warfare at sea.

There is strong reason to believe that this submarine was the U-27. The British have asserted that only two were saved of the crew of the U-27 and that these were mortally wounded and died soon after being taken ashore after asserting that it was their submarine that sank the Arabic and that her number was U-27.

NORTHCLIFFE SEES VERDUN BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

ple to apply a grain of salt to German official communiqués before swallowing them.

I lunched at the simple headquarters of General Pétain, who drank tea with his brief meal. He discussed the battle as though only an interested spectator. He looks like Lord Roberts, though larger built. He spoke with great interest of the Australians and Canadians and the growth of the British Army. Both he and his staff are remarkable by a complete lack of excitement.

At another gathering of officers the talk touched on the question whether the British should attack now to relieve the Verdun pressure. Opinion was mostly adverse, but the French evidently feel that our army has reached the point of being able to bear England's full share in future operations. The French officers agree that Verdun's value is chiefly moral. They are confident the line would hold if the fortress fell. But if neutrals could see the poor quality of the Teuton soldiers they would be more impressed than by the fall of Verdun.

"What a pity your Highlanders can't meet them in fair fight. It would end the war in a month," said a French Captain as we passed a group of wretched, puny prisoners.

Germany must be near the end of her tether when 5 foot 4, narrow-chested youths are members of élite corps like the Third or Fifth Berlin Army Corps. The young prisoners had only ten weeks' training before going to the front. Some who came from Flanders after a short rest were told: 'We send you against the kindly French instead of the frightful English.' All were dazed and just able to rejoice that they had escaped alive. All agreed that there is no enthusiasm left in the German Army, and that home letters are invariably gloomy. Their boots were the only good thing about them, and show the need of our further tightening the blockade.

From the reports which these men have received from their families during the last two months it appears that in the words of one of them, "there reigns in Germany considerable misery." All agreed that butter is unobtainable and meat scarce, exctpt in Alsace and parts of Pomerania. Fat is almost unknown, even in the army. In other respects the food of the army is tolerable enough, though not good or abundant.

The real lessons of the Verdun battle is that the French, with comparatively small losses of men and ground, have repulsed forces originally three to one stronger.

Line-up of German Army.

Here is the disposition of the German armies on Feb. 21, when the battle began, running east from a point north of Varennes. On their extreme right were the 7th Reserve Corps, consisting of the 2d Landwehr and 11th and 12th Reserve Divisions in the order named. During the battle the 11th was relieved by the 22d Reserve. Next facing the French northeast of Verdun came the 14th Reserve Division, with the 7th Reserve Corps and 11th Bavarian Reserve Division as supports. These troops formed the right of the enemy's central force. Next came the 18th Corps and 3d and 15th Corps and Bavarian Ersatz Division in the order named. South of Etain, in the Woevre, were the 5th Landwehr Division and 5th Army Corps and lastly the 3d Bavarian Corps opposite Fresnes. By March 3 the Germans had brought the 113th Reserve Division to replace the used up 3d Army Corps and other corps were relieved by units not yet known.

The French are now confident that they have made concentrations of men and material sufficient to repel the strongest attacks. Bombardment by unlimited heavy guns may lead them to abandon outlying thinly held positions, but the defense of the central plateau will be unflinching.

Though the French withdrawal may have induced the Germans to think they were demoralized, they have now realized their mistake. Verdun is not likely to fall, and nothing leads one to suppose that the spirit and stamina of the enemy are equal to dislodging the French from their present formidable positions.

What Are the Motives of Attack?

What are the secret motives underlying the German attempt to break the French line at Verdun, in which the Crown Prince's army is incurring such appalling losses? Is it financial, in view of the coming war loan? Is it dynastic or is it intended to influence doubting neutrals?

The Germans made a good many of the faults the British made at Gallipoli. They announced that something large was pending by closing the Swiss frontier. The French were fully warned by their own astute intelligence department. Their aeroplanes were not idle, and if confirmation were needed it was given by deserters who, surmising the horrors to come, crept out of the trenches at night and lay down by the edge of the Meuse until morning and then gave themselves up, together with information that has since proved accurate.

Things went wrong with the Germans in other ways. A Zeppelin that was to have blown up important railway junctions on the French line of communication was brought down at Revigny. Then the gigantic effort of Feb. 21 was frustrated by the coolness and tenacity of the French soldiers and the deadly curtain of fire of their gunners.

The present attack is by far the most violent incident of the whole western war. The bombardment is continuing and the massed guns of the Germans are of greater calibre than ever have been used in such numbers. Yet the superb calm of the French people, the efficiency of their organization, and the equipment of every soldier convince one that the men in the German machine would never be able to compare with them, even if France had not the help of her allies.

Unique Episode of the War.

It cannot be pretended that the German attack has in it anything of a military necessity. It was urged forward at a time of the year when weather conditions might prove a serious handicap in moving big guns and in the observation by aeroplane. Changes in temperature are somewhat more frequent here than elsewhere, and so sudden are these change that not long ago there occurred the following incident—one of nature's romantic reminders of her power:

The opposing French and German trenches, their parapets hard frozen, were so close that they were actually within hearing of each other. Toward dawn a rapid thaw set in and the parapets melted and subsided and two long lines of men stood up, naked, as it were, before each other, face to face, with only two possibilities—wholesale murder or a temporary unofficial peace for the making of fresh parapets. The situation was astounding—unique in the history of trench warfare.

The French and German officers, without conferring, turned their backs so that they might not see officially so unwarlike a scene, and the men on each side rebuilt the parapets without the firing of a single shot. This serves to illustrate the precarious weather in which the Germans have undertaken an adventure in which the elements play such a part.

FORTIFY TO KEEP VERDUN GAINS

Continued from Page 1.

Never have we boastingly sought to minimize the soldierly excellence of the French. All the greater is the glory of beating them.

By KARL ROSNER.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, March 4.—The captured village of Douaumont lies on low land about one and a half kilometers from the hill on which is the strong armored fort of Douaumont. Situated, so to speak, in the dead angle behind the fortress works and behind the high ground, it was less exposed to bombardment by our heavy guns than the fort itself. Realizing this advantage, the French, when Fort Douaumont was first threatened, and still more after its storming, threw strong forces into the village of Douaumont, which long ago had been converted into a powerful fortification by particularly strong earthworks, trenches, and dugouts, and which had also been reinforced by special artillery.

Here they tried their best to hold their ground, for here was rooted the last French hope of retaking the remnants of the fort, and from here they launched desperate charges to the southeast to gain this object. Thereby they suffered heavy losses, but not for one instant were they able to shake the German position at Fort Douaumont.

German initiative once more put an end to these French charges, which had lasted all day long. After we had succeeded in bringing our field artillery and heavy guns into positions, from which they could sweep the village of Douaumont with their frightful fire, our infantry stormed and wrested the village from the French, thereby achieving a not unimportant gain of ground.

In connection with the fighting for the village of Douaumont there were further violent artillery battles against the heights east of the Meuse. The fighting around the Côte du Poivre and around the Mort Homme links up with this conflict, which was victorious for the German arms.

HEARD VERDUN CANNON AT 125 MILES' DISTANCE

German Traveler Saw Ammunition Rushed Up and Prisoners Sent Back.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5.—Interesting details of the German preparations for the Verdun offensive are given by a traveler, who has just returned from the Rhenish Palatinate, which borders upon Alsace-Lorraine:

"I spent the night of Feb. 20 in the well-known wine district, and heard a continuous, dull, droning from afar. My host next morning laughed when I asked the cause of the strange noise, and said it was the thunder of cannon. 'It's more than 125 miles to the front, but we've heard the firing for months. Since yesterday it has been particularly strong; something must be brewing behind Metz.'

"He was right. Next morning the further west I walked the louder grew the noise of battle. As I reached a railway near a small village I saw an incredibly long freight train drawn by two locomotives. The cars were marked 'provisions'; but most frequent were the long freight trains, with their well-known red labels marked 'ammunition.' Trains puffed past [number deleted by censor] me in the course of the afternoon.

"The great drive at Verdun did not come unexpectedly for the natives of the Palatinate and the adjoining border regions of Lorraine. The people have learned to draw shrewd inferences from the little they see. Since Christmas they have been convinced that something was brewing around Metz and would break after Feb. 15. From the beginning in January one ammunition train after the other rolled through toward the west front; the few soldiers on furlough were more reticent than ever; the hospitals were cleared as far as possible, and all transportable wounded were sent to the interior.

"Feb. 22 the first wounded began to arrive at the hospitals in the Palatinate—Brandenburgers and Silesians, cheerful, lively youngsters with their hearts in the right spot. One of them was asked where he came from. He assumed a mysterious look and answered: 'From Mesopotamia, direct from the Irak front.' Afterward some of the brave Brandenburgers became more confidential, and one of them said:

"'No matter where we were under fire, it was frightful. Our own losses kept within moderate limits, particularly after we Brandenburgers had taken a French position from which we were exposed to a flanking fire. But the French! They suffered terribly. Their first trenches into which we broke offered a horrible picture—shot to pieces, half caved in and torn to shreds, a mix-up of burning and charred posts, shredded barbed wire, and crushed and smeared bodies. Those who followed us simply had to shovel the dirt into their trench graves.'

"As the first official reports of the new offensive appeared I went to a small town near Metz. Although it was still thirty-five miles to the firing line, the earth quaked, windows shook, pictures on the walls were constantly a-quiver; at night there were continuous flashes on the horizon, like heat lightning—the reflection from the fire of the German mortars. Next morning not less than four trains of French prisoners passed through the town; one stopped opposite my hotel. It was an endless chain of at least fifty covered freight cars, each containing fifty prisoners. They lay on the straw covered car floor, and seemed, visibly relieved to have escaped the hell around Verdun. Their appearance was good and their equipment excellent.

"For the inmates of the next prisoner transport drinking water was placed in readiness on the platform of the railway station. It proved a picturesquely checkered gathering of Zouaves, Turcos and Sengral negroes; very few belonged to a French regiment of the line. Many wore the old blue coat with their field gray breeches, and even the old red trousers and gold-braided Zouave jackets were numerously represented and made a comical effect in contrast with the field gray parts of the uniforms.

"A young corporal—in civil life a teacher at a girls' school—gave me the explanation: 'The field gray uniform is supplied only to those who have been a long time in the field, and then only piecemeal, to supply the wornout parts of the uniform; hence the mixture of fashions.' He concluded with a sigh: 'And now we are going to Berlin—or rather Doeberitz—rather differently, though, than we had dreamed it.'"

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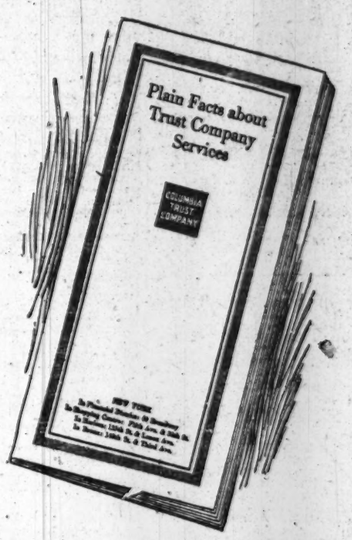

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BRITISH SEA ORDER PROVED, SAYS BERLIN

Germans Jubilant Over Lord Cecil's Explanation of Instructions to Armed Ships.

GUNS NOT FOR DEFENSE

High Officials Declare Their Charge of Attacks on U-Boats Is Fully Established.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5. — Characterizing Lord Robert Cecil's declaration that no orders had been given to merchantmen to attack submarines as "conscious mendacity and typical British hypocrisy, intended solely to throw dust in the eyes of the American people," high foreign officials said today that it required no other answer than a careful study of the evidence offered by the full facsimiles and text secret of the British Admiralty instructions to "defensively armed merchantmen." These form the appendices to the imperial memorandum, and officials say the "full context of the passage quoted in the body of the memorandum only strengthens the case against England. In fact, that the context alone would prove Great Britain's violation of international law beyond the shadow of a doubt."

One leading statesman said: "Take the Admiralty's warning instructions about firing on submarines at night, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between friend and foe, and citing one case where a British submarine actually was fired on by an armed merchant ship. When 'defensively' armed merchant ships have to be explicitly warned against attacking British submarines by mistake, it is neither common sense nor sound law to claim for these merchant ships that they are not armed for purposes of attack, especially when the reason is taken in connection with the passage quoted in the body of the memorandum, in which merchant ships are ordered to fire 'in self-defense,' even though the submarine has committed no hostile act. Why should Admiralty instructions include pointed directions to carefully conceal the guns in ports, particularly Spanish ports? And why should all the instructions be marked 'secret and confidential' if not from fear of the truth about the offensive use of these 'defensive armaments' manned by trained gun crews of ratings, becoming known to America and other neutrals? Lord Cecil is convicted out of the mouth of his own Admiralty."

Secret Orders First Denied.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In reply to the publication last week by the British Admiralty of instructions for the use of armament on merchantmen, the following statements are made by "a competent German authority," according to the Overseas News Agency:

"For three weeks England attempted to deny the existence of secret orders for the use of armament for offensive purposes. But now the British Admiralty apparently is compelled to recognize the accuracy of the German memorandum. (This refers to the German decree of last month that armed merchantmen would be treated as warships, to which were attached appendices, one of which gave what was said to be the text of the British Admiralty's instructions.)

"The British Admiralty states its instructions were issued on Oct. 20, 1915. But the steamship Woodfield, which was being used by the British Admiralty as a transport ship, did not leave England until Oct. 26. Nevertheless she had on board instructions dated May 31, 1915. (The Woodfield was sunk in the Mediterranean by a German submarine.) Therefore it is necessary to assume that the so-called orders of Oct. 20 have only now been manufactured. Apparently it also seems advisable, for political reasons, to make these orders more gentle, or, as the British Admiralty said, to improve them.

"This authority further states it is not true that the addition to the German prize rules of June, 1914, concedes rights of resistance. The paragraph referred to is: 'If an armed hostile merchantman offers armed resistance against measures regulated by prize law resistance must be broken by all means.'

"It is further said that the members of the crew are to be treated as prisoners of war. This is done in order that the crew will not be made to suffer because of obedience to instructions in violation of law which are issued by superiors. The order does not touch the question of how to treat an armed merchantman which employs its armament to make an attack. Such procedure, if directed against other merchantmen, is called piracy.

"The new British instructions contain an order to attack every submarine which is sighted. The attempt to call such attacks a measure of defense is pitiful. Furthermore, it is necessary to ask how this order is compatible with the solemn assurance of the British Government that British merchantmen shall not fire if not fired at. It may therefore be expressly stated that the British Admiralty has ordered armed merchantmen to attack every submarine sighted merely on suspicion that the submarine may have hostile intentions. This corroborates the conclusion set forth in the German memorandum, wherein it is said: 'By this it is rendered clear that armed English merchant ships have official permission treacherously to attack German submarines everywhere when they come near them—that is, to wage war against them unscrupulously.'"

"An English news agency publishes a statement according to which British armed merchantmen are allowed to open fire on submarines or other men of war only in self-defense, stating that the German interpretation that merchantmen have been ordered to take the offensive is false," says the Overseas News Agency. "It is stated semi-officially in German newspapers that British instructions have been added to the published documents, photographic reproduction of these instructions having been made. They prove the true character of the so-called 'merchantmen armed for defense.'

"The character of these instructions is shown clearly by the emphatic request to keep them secret, as well as by the fact that regular gunners are employed. Numerous unprovoked attacks on German submarines prove that these instructions have been understood perfectly by British merchantmen."

The North German Gazette publishes President Wilson's letter, to Senator Stone, as forwarded by an English news agency. With the letter the Gazette publishes an official statement, quoted by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:

"The principles set forth in the German memorandum are by no means contrary to international law. The secret orders of the British Navy, given in the memorandum, expressly instruct armed British merchantmen not only to defend themselves but also to attack.

"Numerous incidents, cited in the memorandum, give further proof that the ships follow this instruction. According to international law, such vessels cease to be peaceful trading ships.

"On the other hand, the attitude adopted by our enemies appears as a gross breach of the law of nations, since they commit acts of warfare by the use of merchantmen which only real men-of-war are qualified to commit."

GERARD SCOUTS TALK OF SECRET TREATY

Tells Austrians Any President Who Made One Would Be Put Out of Office.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the German newspapers publish an interview between James W. Gerad, American Ambassador to Germany, and an Austrian journalist. The Ambassador is reported as saying:

"I hope an understanding between Germany and the United States may yet be reached, but no change is expected in the situation until the German memorandum regarding armed merchantmen reaches Washington. It is foolish to give credence to the rumor that President Wilson has sanctioned a secret treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Any President who did such a thing would immediately be thrown out of office."

The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent adds that it is believed in German naval circles that the new phase of the submarine warfare will not be started before the end of the crisis with America, although the Government will not make announcement to that effect, fearing a revolt in the Pan-German press.

PEACE PRIZE FOR BRYAN.

Austrian M. P. Wants Him to Have It for "Fight on Munitions."

ZURICH, March 5.—Dr. Alois Heilinger, a prominent member of the Austrian Parliament, has addressed a letter to the Nobel Committee at Stockholm recommending that the Nobel Peace Prize for 1916 be awarded to William J. Bryan for his endeavors to stop American export of munitions, which Dr. Heilinger writes would have already ended the war and brought about peace negotiations under the powerful aegis of America.

FOOD RIOTS IN COLOGNE.

Police Said to Have Injured Women Who Complained of High Prices.

BASLE, March 5, (via Paris.)—Travelers from Cologne say that food riots broke out in the marketplace there yesterday. The story goes that women who regarded the prices as too high made violent manifestations, and that the police charged the crowd, a number of persons being injured.

PICTURES RUSSIA HEADED FOR RUIN

Socialist Deputy Calls Casualties Greater Than Those of All Other Belligerents Combined.

ACCUSES THE GOVERNMENT

German Paper Estimates Czar's Losses in Recent Fighting Near Bessarabian Border at 133,000.

BERLIN, March 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In an address to the Russian Duma M. Tcheidse, a Socialist Deputy, expressed himself in a most pessimistic manner in regard to Russia's prospects in the war," says the Overseas News Agency. "He affirmed the total of Russian casualties was greater than those of all the other belligerents together, but said the losses on the battlefield were small compared with the starved millions of victims of bad government.

"Russia has reached such a state, M. Tcheidse said, that after the war it will be a factor of no importance. Optimistic views expressed by the Ministers are false. Premier Sturmer eulogized the army, saying it was well prepared, while as a matter of fact there is no ammunition in store.

"Further details of the speech are reported from Stockholm, where M. Tcheidse is quoted as having said that during the war treason and piracy have reigned, and that the real object of the Entente Powers is not liberation of Europe from Prussian militarism, but the carrying out of policies of imperialism and annexation of territory. The Russian bureaucracy expects the war will result in a return to the darkness of the seventeenth century.

"'In this most critical time,' the Deputy continued, 'we have no railroads and no technical equipment. We have a Government whose incompetence and corruptness are classical. The Government is mobilizing industry and industry is mobilizing in order to rob the people. The Government wishes to improve the situation of the workingmen. Indeed, a great number of workingmen have been shot in Tula and elsewhere, and daily arrests are taking place in Moscow and Petrograd.'"

The Cologne Gazette estimates Russian casualties in the recent fighting near the Bessarabian frontier at 133,000.

"Advices from Petrograd received by the Cologne Gazette," says the Overseas News Agency, "say that the Russian papers are now publishing lists of casualties in the recent Bessarabian offensive. Up to the present time eighteen lists have appeared, containing the names of 1,330 officers. The proportion of casualties of officers and soldiers of late has been about 1 to 100, so that the total losses may be calculated at 133,000. These figures exceed even Austro-Hungarian calculations."

No official figures of total Russian losses have been published. In the British Army the proportion of casualties among officers to those among privates has been about 1 to 25. It has been stated frequently, however, that the number of losses sustained by British officers proportionately was very heavy.

RUSSIANS FIRE 14 MINES

Then Occupy Six Craters in Fierce Fight with Germans.

PETROGRAD, March 5. — General Headquarters issues the following official statement on the progress of the campaign:

Western (Russian) front: We fired fourteen mines yesterday near Illoukst. A terrific struggle for possession of the craters ensued. We solidly occupied six of them. In one crater the Germans, who suffered severe losses, are surrounded in half of a demolished blockhouse.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the Germans, after artillery preparation of an hour and a half, attacked the Village of Alexkvitch, south of the small market town of Kroschine and ten versts (six and one-half miles) east of the Baranovitch Railway station. We repulsed this attack with our fire.

On the front on which General Ivanoff's troops are operating our scouts occupied an enemy advanced trench near the bridgehead to Mikhaltche. The region, northwest of Uscieczko. We repulsed three counterattacks of the enemy, who attempted to regain the trench.

On the Dniester, near Zamuschine, we fired a mine, demolishing a portion of the enemy's barricades. The crater and a number of the enemy's isolated advance trenches were occupied by our troops.

BERLIN, March 5, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin of operations on the Russian front:

ZURICH, March 5.—Extensive movements of Russian troops in Southern Bessarabia are reported from Bucharest.

RUSSIANS SLAUGHTER TURKISH THIRD ARMY

Give No Quarter to Men Held Responsible for the Massacre of Armenians.

LONDON, March 6.—The Russian soldiers at Bitlis, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Morning Post, took a terrible revenge on the Turkish troops for the cruelty which the Turks were alleged to have practiced toward the Armenians in that district. The correspondent says:

"Terrible slaughter followed the capture of the Turkish positions at Bitlis. The Russian troops had witnessed at Van, Mush, and many other places, an appalling sight, the massacre; namely, by Turkish fanatics of tens of thousands of Armenian Christian men, women, and children. It was unlikely after such deeds that any quarter should be given. This colossal killing completed the destruction of the Turkish third army."

TOTTERING OF TURKEY DISCUSSED IN LONDON

Her Impending Collapse Expected to Swing Rumania and Greece to Entente Allies.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—The morning newspapers feature the news of the alleged impending collapse of Turkey as a participant in the war.

The Daily Telegraph speculates editorially on the probable change that this would have on the attitude of Rumania and Greece. It says:

"If the Turks are becoming weary of a struggle in which they were butchered to make a Teuton holiday, what attitude are Rumania and Greece likely to assume? If Germany's great strategic move in the Balkans is threatened with failure the Entente Allies have every reason to descry the beginning of the end."

The Daily Express says:

"The moral of the numerous reports regarding Turkey's plight is that she is yearning to get out of a war into which she was betrayed by bought intriguers and from which she cannot hope to reap the smallest advantage. If allied diplomacy had been more astute before Turkey was declared neutral."

The Daily News declares that the Russian successes in the Caucasus disheartened the Turks, who were convinced that Germany was unable to give them aid at the critical period. The newspaper adds that this makes a situation which is bound to render Greece and Rumania more favorable to the Allies.

LONDON, March 5.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says in a dispatch filed yesterday:

"No further news has been received of the reported assassination of Enver Pasha.

"The significant information has been received here from private sources that the Turks are removing the mines in the Dardanelles, which appears to be a measure preparatory to opening the strait."

RIOTS REPORTED IN TURKEY.

People Discover German Success at Verdun Is Exaggerated.

ODESSA, Russia, Mar. 5,—(via London.)—It is reported from Constantinople that Turkish women broke into railway yards whence troop trains were about to leave, shouting protests against sending the men "to go to their death." They threw themselves on the rails in front of the trains. The authorities refrained from using force to remove them, these advices say, fearing a mutiny among the soldiers. The men were taken from the cars, but later were sent off secretly by night.

It is reported also that the Turkish General Staff declined to summon before a court-martial Izzaki Pasha, Commander of the Turkish army in the Caucasus, on account of certain disclosures which might be made. Consequently, the Commander will receive an honorable discharge.

These reports say further that the people of Constantinople were led to believe the German army had achieved a much greater victory at Verdun than actually was gained, and that when the facts were ascertained rioting occurred. It is stated German troops suppressed the rioting.

Forty persons are reported to have been killed in the wreck of a passenger train on the Berlin-Constantinople Railway near Nish, Serbia. Investigation showed that rails had been loosened, and many arrests have been made.

BRITISH DETECTIVES NOW PUT ON LINERS

Espionage Over Sea Travelers Disclosed on Arrival Here of the Rotterdam.

DOCUMENTS VANISH AT SEA

Two Passengers Suspect Robbery, but Orders to Crew May Explain Their Losses.

Complaints made by two passengers aboard the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, which arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam and Falmouth, resulted in the disclosure that four British secret agents were aboard the ship, and that British agents had traveled as ordinary passengers aboard her on every voyage she had made across the Atlantic since the beginning of the war.

The two passengers told Captain J. Baron of the Rotterdam that they had lost documents, and that these undoubtedly had been stolen at sea. No evidence was offered to prove that the missing papers had been filched by the British agents, but from statements made subsequently by officials of the steamship line it was adduced that on not only the Rotterdam but other steamships travelers were under close espionage.

F. F. Foote of Chicago, a representative of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., a Chicago department store, said that, one evening, after the steamer left Falmouth, he hung his dinner jacket, containing his passport, some letters, and photographs on the door of his stateroom, put on a sack coat and went on deck. A few minutes later, when he returned to his cabin, the pockets of his dinner coat were empty.

The other passenger who complained of robbery was Miss Carolyn Wilson, a representative of The Chicago Tribune, who accompanied the Ford ark to Europe. She spent some time in Germany, and carried out with her an official statement in German on the question of food supply in that country. From this and other information she had written several articles. Suddenly the official statement and the other articles, she said, disappeared from the stateroom.

It was reported by a steward that Miss Wilson had complained of the loss of another set of papers which she had concealed temporarily under a cushion of a seat in the library when she left the room temporarily. Such papers, it was explained, might have disappeared without being stolen. All hands on the ship had been instructed, since J. F. J. Archibald attempted to carry messages secretly to the Central Powers, to throw overboard or burn immediately any papers found hidden or lying about loose, without stopping to inquire as to their ownership. The ship's men had been also told to look behind pictures, under the cushions of seats, and in all other possible places of concealment in order to rid the ship of papers which might arouse the suspicion of the British authorities and cause unnecessary delay.

When officials of the Holland-America Line were asked about the presence of the secret agents on the Rotterdam it was said that there were always two or three, but there had been no instances in the past where they had been accused of robbery. It was said that they simply learned as much as possible about the reason why passengers were going to and from Europe and kept close track of those who appeared in any way open to suspicion.

On the Rotterdam was Captain Max Hartenstein, an officer in the German Army, who was released by the German Government temporarily to come to the United States to testify in a suit against Thalheim Brothers in this city, who are charged with the undervaluation of a consignment of artificial flowers. He was accompanied by Special Commissioner Charles Spach, and carried a safe conduct obtained from the British after several months of negotiation. When his passage was booked at Rotterdam the Directors of the Holland-America Line held a special meeting, to consider whether they should risk the possible delay on the trip back to the United States because they were carrying a German subject, the Rotterdam having been held up for four days at Falmouth on her last trip. Finally he was allowed to go, after papers had been signed by Captain Hartenstein and Commissioner Spach freeing the company from any responsibility.

No questions were raised about Captain Hartenstein's German nationality at Falmouth, but a mass of papers in German, which were found in his stateroom, were viewed with suspicion on the ground that they might conceal a cipher code. When it was insisted that these papers were to be used as evidence by the United States Government, the British authorities allowed them to remain on board, after locking them in the safe in the Captain's cabin, giving the key to Commissioner Spach and obtaining his promise that they would be handed over to the State Department and kept in its custody after arrival in the United States.

Appendices to the German declaration of its policy of attacking armed merchantmen beginning this month arrived on the Rotterdam. They were said to be in possession of Albert B. Ruddock, Secretary to the United States Embassy at Berlin, but he refused to discuss the subject. Mr. Ruddock said that he had not heard that Ambassador Gerard had any intention of returning to this country to speak in the coming political campaign and that he knew nothing of a report that the Democrats in this State might name his chief as their candidate for Governor.

The British authorities at Falmouth took off 1,435 bags of German, Swiss, Dutch, Austro-Hungarian, and Turkish mail from the Rotterdam at Falmouth on the voyage just ended. The liner lost five hours on Saturday when she anchored off Nantucket because of the gale accompanied by blinding snow.

MOEWE REACHES A GERMAN PORT

Continued from Page 1.

German official tale merely a clever blind to induce us to relax our hunt on the high seas? The Admiralty may be trusted to form a pretty accurate judgment, having many sources of knowledge which the public have not."

First News of Two Captures.

The Möwe's capture of two of the fifteen vessels listed by the German Admiralty had not been reported previously. They are the Saxon Prince and the Maroni, both engaged in the transatlantic service. The Saxon Prince, 3,471 tons gross, 352 feet long, and owned by the Prince Line of Newcastle, England, was built in Sunderland in 1890. She was last reported on sailing from Norfolk, Feb. 12, for Manchester. The Maroni sailed on Feb. 19 from Bordeaux for New York. She was built at Port de Bouc in 1909, was owned by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique of Havre, and was 312 feet long, of 3,100 tons gross.

The Möwe, previously made famous by her exploits, has performed one of the most spectacular feats of the war on the seas by reaching a home port in safety. The great German naval port of Wilhelmshaven is on the North Sea, which is patroled with ceaseless vigilance by British warships. It is through these waters, which have been blocked off in districts for patrol by the different British units, that the Möwe must have threaded her way to home and safety.

Part of the gold captured by the Möwe, at least, was taken from the Appam, which put in at Newport News several weeks ago under command of Lieutenant Berg with a German prize crew. It was announced in London, however, that the value of the gold on the Appam was less than $200,000.

Announcement was made in London on Jan. 10 that the British battleship King Edward VII. had been blown up by a mine. The place at which the disaster occurred was not revealed by the British Admiralty. It was said no lives were lost and only two men were injured.

Appam Made Moewe Famous.

The Möwe first became widely known when the Appam reached Newport News with a story which astonished the world. It was learned that the commerce raider had captured and sunk seven British vessels in the main line of traffic between South Africa and Europe, in addition to seizing the Appam.

The next heard of the German raider was on the arrival at the Canary Islands late last month of the Westburn, in charge of a German prize crew. It was then made known that the Möwe had sunk five more steamships off the coast of Brazil.

The Saxon Prince and Maroni probably were captured by the Möwe on her way back to Germany, as their sailing dates show they were both on the high seas toward the end of February.

The identity of the Möwe has not been established here definitely. Prisoners from captured ships which were transferred to the Westburn said on their arrival at the Canary Islands that the Möwe's guns were smaller than 7 inches. According to one report she was formerly a tramp steamship—one of several which had been fitted out with guns as commerce raiders. The last previous report of the Möwe was that she parted company with the Westburn on Feb. 9.

Count von Dohna, the Möwe's commander, belongs to the Schlodien or Silesian branch of his family, which is headed by Prince Richard von Dohna. He formerly commanded the gunboat Tsing-tau in the China Seas. It was reported last month that the Count was in command of the German raider Ponga, which was said to have made her way out of Kiel several weeks ago.

The Captains of the British steamers sunk by the Möwe, who were brought to the United States on board the Appam, said the Möwe was the converted fruit trader Ponga. Lieutenant Berg of the Appam in denying this and also a report that the raider was the German cruiser Roon, said the ship was "His Majesty's Möwe."

SUSPECTS "HOME PORT."

British Official Says It May Be in Brazil or Mexico.

British shipping men in New York were not alone greatly interested in the German announcement of the safe return of the German raider Möwe with her captures and booty from fifteen sunken ships, but frankly avowed their admiration for the Möwe commander's daring and resource.

"He deserves full marks," was the comment of one British official. "It was a great piece of work."

As to what "some home port," to which the German announcement said the raider had returned, might be, there were different opinions. While it was generally accepted that the probabilities were in favor of the Möwe having slipped through the British cordon and reached a "home port" in Germany, one British official pointed out that if it was true that the Möwe was a merchantman recently converted into an armed auxiliary, she might have been so converted in another port than one in Germany, and in that case her "home port" might be in Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, or any other port from which she had sailed on her raiding excursion.

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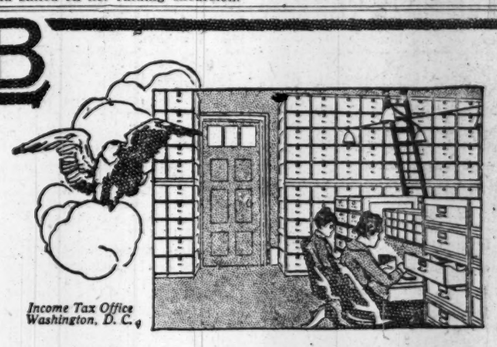

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BRYAN'S HAND FEARED IN VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

portant from the viewpoint of Administration Democrats in the House.

A defeat of the "previous question" would open up the armed ship controversy to debate, and would open the way to amendments to the proposed rule that might defeat the desire to shelve the McLemore resolution.

Democrats have sought to obtain from Leader Mann and other prominent Republicans some assurance that they would support the rule. This assurance has not been forthcoming; in fact, the Republicans are known to be lining up against the Democratic plan, on the principle that there should be no suppression of debate and not on account of opposition to President Wilson. The fear that some insurgent Democrats may vote with the Republicans and make possible the defeat of the "previous question" harasses Administration supporters today.

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee said tonight that there had been no change in the situation, and that the Rules Committee probably would report out its rule tomorrow. In that event the McLemore resolution will be called up on Tuesday, and the Administration forces then will strive desperately to jam through the rule and table the McLemore resolution without permitting extended debate or the offering of amendments of any character.

Kitchin Likely to Be in Line.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Although Claude Kitchin, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, strongly favors a straight vote on the McLemore resolution to warn Americans against traveling on armed ships, it is doubtful if he will oppose the Administration program on the floor in case of favorable action on it by the Rules Committee. He frankly admits that the Democratic members of the Rules Committee have shown no disposition thus far to entertain his suggestion favorably. If he cannot obtain the substitution of a straight vote on the resolution, Mr. Kitchin probably will vote to table the McLemore proposition, on the ground that its form is bad.

Administration leaders are hopeful that any agitation for a change in plan will disappear without much further discussion in the Rules Committee. House pilots of the tabling program said today they were assured of a full Democratic vote in the Rules Committee and a substantial majority on the floor. Hence they are for rushing the issue to a vote without more delay than is necessary.

There was a substantial rallying to colors today in the President's Congressional camp. Many Representatives who, on Saturday, pleaded for time in the hope that they never would have to vote on the question, fell in line when they heard that the President had made a final demand for a vote to Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee on Saturday night. Scores of Democrats home for the week end telegraphed that they would return and support the President.

Unless unusual developments should arise in the diplomatic negotiations with Germany, or some American citizen should lose his life as a result of a submarine attack, no further action on the armed-ship issue is looked for in the Senate. That there will be further debate on the subject is certain, however. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and one of the principal proponents of the desirability of an official warning to Americans to keep off armed belligerent ships, has prepared a long address on the whole subject of the position of the United States as related to the European war. He has given notice that he will address the Senate. He will be replied to by Senator Sutherland of Utah, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota also proposes to keep the warning issue before the Senate as much as possible, and he will endeavor to get a vote on his warning resolution, which was tabled last week and reintroduced. Administration leaders, backed by Republicans who support the President in this crisis, are in no mind now to permit another vote on the resolution, and they plan to force it to the Senate calendar, probably to remain for the remainder of the session.

BRYAN IS EVASIVE.

Won't Say He Is Going to Capital to Fight for Ship Warning.

William Jennings Bryan, who delivered an address last night at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the question of preparedness, again refused to make a definite statement about the course he intended to pursue in regard to the McLemore resolution warning American citizens to keep off armed merchant ships.

Mr. Bryan was questioned by reporters after his lecture, and every effort was made to get a direct statement from him. His first reply was this:

"I must refuse to discuss the situation at Washington."

Then he was asked if he intended to return to Washington at once, and he replied in the affirmative.

"Is there any significance in your return?" he was asked.

"Well," said Mr. Bryan, "I have a daughter there."

"Will you consult with anyone there?" he was asked.

"I have always given my pledge to newspapermen that I would consult with anyone who wanted to consult with me," said he.

The words "armed merchant ship" never once passed Mr. Bryan's lips, and the direct mention of the McLemore resolution was followed always by silence on his part.

He talked freely enough of his lecture plans, saying that he would go to Wilmington, Del., to deliver a lecture, after spending a few hours in Washington today.

In the lecture he delivered before 1,700 persons at the Academy of Music, Mr. Bryan repeated many of his former utterances against preparedness and then made some remarks which indicated that he was ready to fight for the McLemore resolution. For instance, he said:

"I do not believe the American people are willing to send 160,000 men to their death in Europe because a few hundred men risked their lives by going into the war zone.

"This is not a question to be settled on legal rights. An American citizen has duties to perform as well as rights. It is the duty of the American citizen to consider his country and the welfare of his people.

"This country can say to its citizens: 'You shall not take unnecessary risks and drag your country into war.' This country has the right to say to its citizens: 'You shall not take this matter into your own hands. You shall keep out of the danger zone until order is restored and the rights of American citizens respected.'"

Mr. Bryan's one reference to President Wilson was a word of praise.

"While I have differed with the President in some of his methods," he said, "this country ought to thank God that it has in the White House a President who is making a determined effort to keep the country at peace."

WANT AMERICANS WARNED.

United Singers of Brooklyn Act on Armed Liner Issue.

The United Singers of Brooklyn at a meeting in Arion Hall, at Arion Place and Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday indorsed the stand of the members of the House of Representatives who wish Americans warned to keep off armed merchant vessels. Amo Greiner presided and Egon Eisenhaurer introduced the resolution which read:

"The United Singers of Brooklyn, an organization of 5,000 loyal Americans of this city, the majority of whom have been born here, indorse heartily the just opinion of many of the members of the House of Representatives to warn American citizens from taking passage on any armed merchant vessel, and protest against every action of the Administration which may lead this country to war, as they feel that such a step would be regarded by a big majority of true Americans as a horrible crime against civilization."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the five Brooklyn Congressmen by wire of the stand taken.

FRENCH HAIL SENATE STAND.

Call It Victory for Wilson Over the German-Americans.

PARIS, March 5.—Great pleasure at what is generally called "a Wilson victory over the German-Americans" is unanimously expressed by the French press. The Senate's reply, according to The Journal, shows that the American people are behind their President. The same writer remarks:

"The mechanism of the American Constitution has worked to perfection. That of the initiative, which belongs to the President, and that of control over this initiative, which belongs to the Senate, have worked in harmony. The House of Representatives can now only pass a vote of sentiment."

According to the Petit Parisien, the vote will make a profound impression on the European neutrals, "as it is the greatest neutral which has spoken."

President Wilson, according to the Figaro, is now armed by the Senate and is certain to act.

The opinion is expressed by Gaulois that after this President Wilson is hardly likely to settle differences with Germany diplomatically, "as it is clear that American opinion will not stand for American citizens being sent to the bottom of the sea whether the vessels they sail by are armed or not."

O'GORMAN SURPRISES HIS KIN.

Irish Relative Says Senator's Clan Is Loyal to England.

Madam Flora O'Gorman, wife of Colonel The O'Gorman, an officer of the regular army in charge of a brigade in Belgium and the head of the Clan O'Gorman of County Clare, Ireland, arrived in this country on the steamer Rotterdam yesterday to collect funds for the French Wounded American Fund.

A second object which Madam O'Gorman has in view is that of speaking, as the wife of the chief of the O'Gormans, a word of advice to Senator O'Gorman as a recalcitrant member of the clan. Senator O'Gorman is a member of Clan O'Gorman of County Clare and not far removed from the present chief of the clan. Senator O'Gorman's grandfather and the grandfather of Colonel O'Gorman were brothers.

Madam O'Gorman has never met the Senator, but has letters to him from relatives whom he knows. She said that she was surprised to learn of his anti-British attitude and would endeavor to correct it when she saw him. Madam O'Gorman said that the descendants of the clan, whose history dates back 1,100 years, are all loyal with the exception of a few of the name in America.

"The Irish who live in Ireland have put themselves nobly on the side of the British," she said. "The enlistments from Ireland have been far ahead of those from Wales and compare favorably with the showing made by Scotland. It is one thing to live in Ireland, and another thing to have lived in America for two or three generations, and, after growing rich here, to criticise the attitude of the Irish in their native land."

Madam O'Gorman was in Antwerp when the war started. She drove an automobile with three wounded British soldiers out of the city when it was besieged. A German shell exploded, smashing the front of the motor. She was not hit, but the shock injured her optic nerves, and she has not completely recovered the use of her eyes. After escaping from Antwerp Madam O'Gorman established a hospital near Dunkirk. For her work in feeding fugitive Belgian children she received a medal from the French Government. During the last year she has been in charge of the Isle of Wight Hospital at Calais.

Madam O'Gorman said that there were now 6,000 hospitals in France, and that the organization which sent her to this country was seeking funds for the equipment of poor and ill-supplied hospitals which have recently been established in Normandy, Brittany, and other provinces.

SAY GIAVA WAS NOT WARNED.

But Austrian U-Boat Let Passengers and Crew Escape.

PARIS, March 5.—The Italian steamship Giava, torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, was sunk without warning, according to survivors of the crew who arrived at Piraeus on the British steamer Trevelyan on March 1, a Havas dispatch from Athens says. The rescued men said that the submarine, flying the Austrian flag, was met 130 miles from Cape Mattapan while the Giava was en route from Leghorn, Italy, to Greek ports. While the submersible gave no warning and did not visit the freighter, they said, passengers and crew were allowed to leave in three boats, which, after being rowed for five hours, met the Trevelyan, which rescued them.

The Giava offered no resistance, the survivors said. They describe the submarine as a large one, similar to those which sank the Ancona and La Provence.

Dispatches received yesterday from London and Leghorn regarding the Giava's fate announced that a British steamer had picked up 54 survivors at sea, and that the Giava carried no Americans.

LONDON, March 5.—Lloyds reports that the British steamer Rothesay has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The Rothesay was a vessel of 2,007 tons. Her home port was Cardiff. The last report of the steamer shows that she arrived in Barcelona Feb. 2 from the Clyde.

SWISS FEAR FOOD FAMINE.

Talk of Chartering Ships to Carry Supplies from America.

GENEVA, March 5.—Switzerland will be compelled to charter transatlantic steamships to bring her own food across the sea under protection of her own flag if the war continues much longer is the opinion of many persons here.

The view is expressed that Germany's program at sea may mean the starvation of Switzerland unless some such action is taken.

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2.85	Collar-and-Cuff Sets	1.95	1.20 Purity Diapers, 20x40, " 1.05
1.65 and 1.95	Wool Sweaters	95c	1.40 Purity Diapers, 22x44, " 1.15
2.65	Straw Hats	1.95	1.60 Purity Diapers, 24x48, " 1.35
50c	Silk Socks	35c	1.95 Purity Diapers, 27x54, " 1.65
70c to 80c	Knit Nighties	60c	25.00 74-piece Layettes, selected 18.75
1.35	Nainsook Nighties, tucked	95c	48.00 77-piece Layettes, hand-made 38.00
85c	Waist-skirts, with yoke	65c	30c and 35c Bands 20c, 25c
2.50	Bassinette Blankets, 30x40 in.	1.90	1.10 Hand-smocked Dresses 90c
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U.S. WARSHIPS' AID TO JEWS IN TURKEY

Ambassador Morgenthau Says They Helped Diplomat's Work for Humanity.

SHOWED NATION'S INTEREST

Tells Educational Alliance Our Position in the War Is Like That of Noah in His Ark.

How diplomacy had been aided in the work in behalf of humanity by the prompt arrival of two American warships in the harbor of the Turkish capital, was told by Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, in a brief address last night at the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. Although these war vessels were merely on a peaceful errand, the good impression thus created by this practical display of friendship and protection by the United States Government for the Jewish inhabitants threatened with expulsion, resulted in improving the relations between the people and the official representatives of the Turkish Government, he said.

"You here cannot know how much cause the Jewish people of Turkey had to show their appreciation to the American Government for the aid given so timely," said the Ambassador, "and when these warships came, bringing to them the gold which some of you gentlemen here contributed for their relief, their sentiment of appreciation was expressed in no ordinary words of thanks. The Jewish people and the Turkish inhabitants had been living in amity, but the incident of this friendly act of another nation immediately improved these conditions.

"It showed that the Jewish people were not forsaken; that they had the sympathy and the friendship of a powerful nation back of them in the hours of their distress. I want to say that the Turkish officials have the kindest feelings for the Jews. There have been no expulsions of the inhabitants of the Jewish faith. Some were forced to depart from Jaffa when the Turkish Government began preparations to intern the subjects of nations with which it was at war. The Jewish aliens were given their choice of three methods of procedure: To accept the Mohammedan faith, to be interned, or to leave the country. For this latter purpose the American Government permitted me to use two warships.

"There were no more deportations except of those of belligerent countries affected by the military laws. Now those who remain in Turkey are living in peace, attending to their affairs and affected by no other causes than the economic conditions brought about by the war.

"These economic conditions are felt severely among some sections of the Jewish population. A great many of the men have enlisted, many of them the earners and breadwinners of the families left behind. I look for a great deal of trouble and suffering; I fear it will be almost a famine if this war continues much longer. In Saloniki, too, which has a population composed almost entirely of Jews, they are going to have a lot of trouble."

The Ambassador referred to the experimental colonization plan in Palestine as a desirable thing for the good of all Jews throughout the world. If the people there succeeded in establishing model colonies and made them self-sustaining it would be a great step forward in a great movement, he said. He said that while Palestine could never provide for many millions of the Jewish people, nevertheless it could be made a center of highly developed industry, forming a national sphere of Jewish influence everywhere, and under this movement Jewish art and literature would be developed and retained in their highest form.

Suggesting that the United States should continue its policy of peace and neutrality, and by all means keep out of the world conflict, the Ambassador said:

"Sometimes it seems to me our position is something like Noah in the ark. We have sent out the dove of peace, and it has returned. This great flood of war is still rising. Let us continue to keep out of it and upon dry land, and when the flood goes down we will not go with it."

Justice Samuel Greenbaum of the Supreme Court, President of the alliance, reviewing the educational work of the organization, which had accomplished so much for good citizenship in its thirty years of existence, beginning when the Russian persecutions had started so many emigrants from that country, said the future called upon it for even greater work in all its departments. At the end of the European war, he predicted, there would be a larger immigration than ever before to this country.

Jacob H. Schiff said in part:

"What makes a nation is the common language that the people of that nation speak. Those who do not want to speak the common language cannot be a part of the nation. The Morgenthaus and the Greenbaums are the true leaders of Israel, for they are teaching the strange people the common language of the country—they are the leaders of Israel; and the men who tell you you are a separate nation and try and make you look at the American problem from a Jewish viewpoint are like the men who made the golden calf."

HOURS OF ORATION FOR IRISH FREEDOM

After Long Talks by 22 Speakers, 1,800 Listeners Denounce "Perfidious Albion."

GOFF GIVES UP PRESIDENCY

Declaration Demands Warning to American Travelers and Pledges Loyalty.

Hailing Ireland as the "cradle of Americanism," and denouncing England as a "citadel of tyranny," more than 1,800 delegates, who say they represent "more than nine-tenths of 20,000,000 of the Irish race in America," met yesterday in the George M. Cohan Theatre in Times Square. It was the final session of the two days' convention of the newly founded Friends of Irish Freedom.

A "Declaration of Freedom" and a warning to the country to beware of "perfidious Albion"—"armed and prepared for aggression against us at three of the four corners of our country"—and a plea for restoration to Ireland, "unconquered and unconquerable," of "her place among the nations of the world," were unanimously adopted.

Before the last session began Judge O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis said that "any Irishman can make a good speech, and what Ireland needs is fewer men who are orators and more who are men of action."

Three Hours More Oratory.

When the six-hour session was half over yesterday, Joseph McLaughlin, tenth speaker on the list, and President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, adding his plea for the downfall of England and the erection of an Irish republic on her tyrannous ruins, said that "Oratory will never free Ireland. Work will." Then, while an audience, with voices husked by two days' continuous cheering and hands swollen from applauding the same sentiments from twoscore throats, braced its enthusiasm, the Chairman introduced twelve more speakers, who talked for three hours about the "perfidy of Albion" and the part Irishmen had in "making the United States the great nation that she is."

Joseph Smith, an editor of Lowell, Mass., who was only fourth in the line of speakers, arose to attack the newspapers of New York City. "They call my part of the country New England," he said, "but it is a new Ireland with an occasional English colony. They have stopped raising American citizens up there—they import them now.

"The newspapers up there will give us no publicity. Either the banks or the devil owns them, and like the devil they are down on the Irish.

"Americanism is not a question of birth. It is a question of psychology. American principles were not born here. They were born in Nazareth, and Ireland then became the cradle of Americanism."

After telling how he had come to this country from Ireland "with clothes on my back, money in my pocket, and more than sawdust under my hat," he said:

"I'm an American. I came into this world, or into America, fully clothed. Some of you others who are not hyphenated," he snapped, "came into the world naked, and perhaps ashamed. Americans accidentally. That may be what you call Irish logic, but it's common sense."

"Be Moderate, Ellen."

The seventh speaker, Mrs. Ellen Ryan Jolly of Pawtucket, R. I., President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, said her relatives had admonished her: "Ellen! be moderate when you get up to speak. Be moderate!"

"But has England ever been moderate?" she asked. Then she told of the motto of the Clan Ryan: "Death for Dishonor," and said: "I would stain the Ryan escutcheon with dishonor if I were moderate. John Bull will read this Declaration of Freedom easily enough—just as easily as he read John Hancock's signature on the Declaration of Independence, and small loss if it strikes him stone-blind."

The eleventh speaker, the Rev. Austin Fleming of St. Joseph, Mo., who came from Van Diemen's land five years ago, apologized for his English accent, and promised that if he were allowed to escape alive he would talk "American" or Gaelic at the next convention.

Speaker No. 12 was Jeremiah O'Leary, the pro-German agitator and sympathizer, who insists that the Irish stand up when "Die Wacht am Rhein" is played. Although he was to speak on the Home Rule bill, he decided at the last minute to talk about the newspapers. He said that one of his ambitions was to be the editor of a great paper. Particularly distasteful to him, he said, was THE NEW YORK TIMES, although there were many others he disliked almost as much.

Sees Hope in Germany.

The twenty-second speaker, John Devoy, said the only power that could defeat England was Germany, and expressed the hope that Ireland would "have a share in causing the downfall of English tyranny."

"The Congress of the Nations will not heed Ireland's plea unless she becomes a belligerent. To do that she must have an established Government. But a revolution has not been suggested yet, either in America or in Germany."

The Declaration of Freedom pledged loyalty to American ideals and institutions; charged England with attempting to rewrite American history; besought the American Government to place the American flag on both the navy and the merchant marine in a position of equality with all others; demanded that Americans be warned not to travel on ships carrying contraband of war; demanded that neutrality laws be enforced "with fairness and impartiality," and appealed to the powers, and particularly to the United States, to recognize that Ireland is European, not British.

Justice John W. Goff resigned as President of the organization and Victor Herbert was elected to the place.

Others of the twenty-two speakers were Justices Cohalan, Gavegan, and Hendrick of the Supreme Court; Judge John Jerome Rooney; Hugh O'Neil of Chicago; Matthew Cummings of Boston; and Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter of Chicago.

An English musician and a boy singer with hair tinged with the color that often starts a fight when the other fellow wears it on St. Patrick's Day, were allowed to stay and listen to the story of Ireland and her oppressors.

BRITON CALLS FRENCH BEST

General Mahon Says Soldiers of England's Ally Are Unequaled.

PARIS, March 5.—"The best soldiers in the world," is the opinion General Sir Bryan Mahon, commanding the British forces in the Balkans, expressed to The Journal's Saloniki correspondent regarding the French army.

"Our British soldiers, too, have given the world reason for admiration, but we never pretended to set on foot an army really worth the name before the Spring of 1916, as we had to create everything.

"Germany has finished her war, while ours is only beginning, and, in my opinion, no people will venture to execute criminal design as long as two such gendarmes as England and France are ready to defend the right."

Speaking of the Entente Allies, Sir Bryan said that what was originally a union of reason, founded on interest, had now become a true marriage of inclination.

POPE'S PLEAS FOR PEACE.

Untiring Energy Displayed by Pontiff in His Efforts to End War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 5.—The Pope's letter to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome on the occasion of Lent is fresh proof that the head of the Catholic Church will allow no opportunity to pass, leave no stone unturned, and spare no effort to shorten the war and mitigate its horrors.

The Holy See often has denied statements made from time to time and from various quarters concerning attempts made by the Pope to bring about peace. The truth is that the Pontiff has appealed to all the belligerents, collectively and separately, directly and indirectly, to the rulers as well as to the peoples, to hear his voice and cease the struggle. He has sought to bring about general peace as well as separate peace, which might be a step toward the former, but so far without success. Statements in regard to these efforts have been denied because they had no official character, as in the case of his recent initiative to induce Belgium to negotiate peace with Germany.

MORE MARSHALL HEARINGS.

Congressional Sub-Committee Decides to Resume Sessions in Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Hearings on the impeachment charges of Representative Buchanan against United States Attorney Marshall of New York will be resumed by the House Judiciary sub-committee here within the next few days. This course was determined upon tonight by the members upon their return from New York, where they have been taking testimony for several days.

The original plan was to close the hearings in New York, but this proved unsatisfactory, and several New York witnesses will be brought here to testify.

Chairman Carlin brought to Washington the letter in which Mr. Marshall attacked the motives of the committee, but tonight he had not determined what action if any would be taken regarding it.

GEN. VON MENGES DEAD.

Helped Build Up the German Fleet —Was Commander of Reserves.

LONDON, MARCH 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the death is announced at Breslau of General von Menges. The General, who was 70 years old, distinguished himself as commander of a reserve division.

In 1905 General von Menges came into prominence through the activities of the German Fleet Society, of which he was one of the leading figures. The far-reaching demands made by the society in its propaganda for increasing the strength of the German Navy was said to have embarrassed the Government. Emperor William sent to General von Menges a telegram expressing disapproval of the society's progam, and the General resigned. Subsequently, however, it was announced that the differences had been settled, and General von Menges was re-elected to the society.

QUEEN'S ESTATE TO CHARITY

Carmen Sylva Made Her Philanthropies Her Sole Legatees.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Bucharest says the late Dowager Queen Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva) left all her property to charitable institutions.

The Queen Dowager, says the correspondent, retained consciousness almost to the end, and one of her last acts was to dictate a reply to a telegram of inquiry from the German Emperor sent from Verdun.

TO GREET CLUB WOMEN.

New York Preparing for Great Convention to Open in May.

The biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in New York on May 24.

Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of the local board, said yesterday that women from all parts of the world were expected, including delegates from Alaska, the Philippines, and China.

"Already we are making reservations at hotels at the rate of several hundred a day," said Mrs. Brown.

Edison's First Grandchild Born.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eyre Sloane (Miss Madeleine Edison) of Plainfield, N. J., are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Saturday at the home of Mrs. Sloane's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The baby is Mr. Edison's first grandchild. The wedding of Miss Edison and Mr. Sloan was celebrated in June, 1914. Mr. Sloane, who is a son of Dr. and Mrs. T. O'Conor Sloane of Orange, N. J., is an inventor and worked with Mr. Edison.

DECLINE TO COMMENT ON HULBERT LETTER

Root and Adee Silent on Statement That Appeal for Korea Was Ignored.

DATA SOON BEFORE SENATE

Correspondence Expected to Show Whether Japan Treated Korea as Germany Treated Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Officials and others read with interest today the letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES from Homer E. Hulbert of Springfield, Mass., who had been an editor in Korea prior to the establishment of Japanese rule in that country, and who, according to his statement, came to Washington in 1905 with a letter from the Korean Emperor asking President Roosevelt for help against Japanese encroachment under the treaty of 1893 between the United States and Korea, which provided that "if other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feeling."

The subject is of interest at this time in view of the charge of Colonel Roosevelt, repeated by Elihu Root in his speech before the New York Republican State Convention, that the Wilson Administration failed to carry out an obligation to preserve Belgian neutrality by not protesting against Germany's violation of that country. Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on Feb. 21 sought to provide material for answering the allegation by offering a resolution calling on the State Department for the correspondence between the United States and Korea in connection with Japan's absorption of Korea. Mr. Root was Secretary of State at the time, and Mr. Stone's object was to show that President Roosevelt and Secretary Root failed to fulfill their obligation to protect Korean neutrality.

According to Mr. Hulbert's letter, he sought an interview with President Roosevelt, was referred to the State Department, and ultimately saw Secretary Root. Mr. Hulbert says Mr. Root asked Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, whether, in view of the fact that Mr. Hulbert bore no special credentials, "the matter could be disposed of by one." The reply, says Mr. Hulbert, was "that it could not."

Mr. Adee, who is the chief authority of this Government in matters of diplomatic procedure, was shown Mr. Hulbert's letter this evening. He said he did not care to comment on it, adding, "It is ancient history, anyhow."

The State Department, in due course, will send to the Senate the correspondence asked for. The contention that the cases of Korea and Belgium are not analogous with respect to the attitude of the United States Government is based on the showing of the correspondence that an agreement was concluded between Japan and Korea by which Japan took charge of the conduct of Korean foreign affairs. The State Department was also notified officially that the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea had notified the Korean representative in Washington to transfer to the Japanese legislation the archives and other property in his charge.

Mr. Root made these statements in a letter to Yueng Tchen, "special envoy without credentials," who had asked the United States Government to intervene diplomatically to prevent Japanese acquisition of Korea. In that letter Mr. Root said also that two treaties between Japan and Korea gave Japan such control over Korea as to bar American interference. Mr. Root's letter to Yueng Tchen was contained in part in a Washington dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 22 last.

One of the main points made by Mr. Hulbert in his letter to THE TIMES is that the matter of having official credentials did not enter into the subject; he simply presented to the State Department a communication from the Emperor of Korea protesting against Japan's absorption of his country. The question thus presented is whether the Roosevelt Administration should have ignored the appeal contained in that communication and accepted instead the evidence furnished by the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and Korea and the notification of the Korean Chargé d'Affaires in Washington that he had been instructed by his Government to turn over the legation archives to the Japanese Legation. It was not clear to some of those who read Mr. Hulbert's letter whether he had presented the Emperor's appeal before this notification was delivered to the State Department.

None of the parties to the transaction is now in Washington except Mr. Adee.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 5.—Elihu Root tonight declined to give an interview on Homer B. Hulbert's letter on Korea.

JUNIORS AID WAR HOSPITAL.

Young Women Arrange Exhibit for American Ambulance.

Eighteen or twenty of the most prominent young women in New York, composing the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital, are busy this week getting ready for an exhibition for the benefit of the Ambulance Hospital, which opens next Monday at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The Chairman of the committee is Miss Elsie Nicoll of 46 West Fifty-fourth Street. The members are: Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Civilise Alexander, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Miss Angelica S. Brown, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Jr., Mrs. H. Ives Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Miss Bell Gurnee, Miss Carol A. Harriman, Miss Maud Kahn, Miss Cornelia Landon, Miss Edith Mortimer, Miss Camilla Morgan, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Miss Elsie Stevens, Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Miss Jane Wallach, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, and Miss Beatrice Pratt.

The Juniors intend, in so far as they can, to bring the war and its terrible meaning home to the New York public, pictorially and orally, so that the mission of the American Ambulance Hospital may be better understood and the work receive the generous support they believe it deserves. They are working independently of the main committee of the American Hospital Ambulance of which Mrs. Robert Bacon is Chairman. They are working also on their own initiative and for the work's sake.

The exhibition will be open daily next week and the week after from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. Tea will be served each day at 5 P. M. One of the many large printed placards which will be on view there might be cited as expressing the spirit of the young women in this undertaking. It reads:

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL IS AN
AMERICAN INSTITUTION.
It is run by Americans.
It is financed by Americans.
It employs American doctors, nurses, and auxiliaries.
It is a lasting tribute to American efficiency.
It is the best kind of a monument to all that is best in America.
If you are an American, help support
THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL.

Beginning Monday, March 13, and daily thereafter during that week, there will be short talks at the exhibition by American men who have driven ambulances at the front in Europe. They will tell personal experiences and observations, and the good that the American Ambulance Hospital is doing.

Among the objects on display will be flags which were actually carried by American ambulances in the thick of the fighting. They are blackened and stained by the smoke of the conflict in which so recently they fluttered as the ambulances sped on errands of mercy and life saving.

Other interesting features of the exhibition will be the complete model hospital, showing a wounded soldier in bed and a Red Cross nurse attending him. There is also a model operating room, all in glass and steel and immaculate white enamel.

No admission will be charged to the exhibition.

Mrs. Robert Bacon will preside at the tea on Monday, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt on Tuesday, Mrs. C. B. Alexander on Wednesday, Mrs. Whitney Warren on Thursday, and Mrs. William Hamilton Russell on Saturday.

TO REVISE GAS STANDARDS.

Tests in the Future Will Be Applied to Its Heating Power.

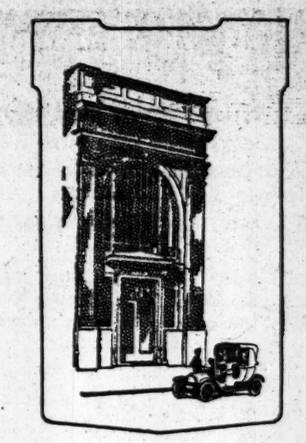
Changes in the conditions governing the use of gas have caused the Public Service Commission to alter the method of testing it. A few years ago its main use was for illuminating, with the old-fashioned jets. Now electric light has largely displaced it for this purpose, while its employment for cooking has greatly increased. Where it is still used for lighting in very many cases a mantle lamp is supplied.

Consequently its heating power has become more important than its value as an illuminating agent, and it is now proposed to require the gas sold by the companies in the city to pass a heating test and to live up to the requisite standard in the matter of British thermal units.

The City Commission in this matter has followed the lead of the up-State Commission. A joint committee was formed, on which sat not only representatives of the up-State Commission, but also of the up-State gas companies. They examined in detail the gas supplied by sixteen of the companies in the Second District, and made a report to the effect that modern appliances required that gas should have a heating value only, and that the present candle power standard was a hindrance to distribution without corresponding advantages, in that it increased the cost because of the rising price of the enriching oils that had to be added, and the present standards were wasteful and burdensome both to the consumer and the companies.

Under the present law, gas sold in the city must have an illuminating power of 22 candle power. The commission will now establish stations in all of the boroughs of the city for the testing of heating power, as well.

As an example of the difference between the value of different kinds of gas for various purposes, the commission pointed to natural gas. That has practically no candle power, but is useful for heating and power purposes, while coal gas, which gives off only from 12 to 14 candle power, may produce as much heat and power as water gas, which has from 20 to 22 candle illuminating power.



THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
TAKES PLEASURE IN INVITING YOUR INSPECTION
OF ITS
NEW UPTOWN OFFICE
716 FIFTH AVENUE

ONE KILLED, 7 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Miss Hyland Dies as Cars Crash on New Rochelle Road in the Bronx.

BOY IS STRUCK IN STREET

Two Persons on Sidewalk Cut by Glass as Machines Collide in Washington Heights.

One woman was killed and seven persons were injured in various automobile accidents about New York yesterday. The most serious of the smashups was the earliest, which occurred shortly after midnight on the New Rochelle Road, 500 feet north of City Island Road, the Bronx. Warren T. Newcomb, who lives at the Truell Inn, Plainfield, N. J., left Hunter's Point Inn at about midnight and started back to town in his car, with three guests—Miss Margaret Hyland of 2,234 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, who sat on the front seat beside him; Frank Gore of the Truell Inn, and Miss Ellen V. Collier of 48 Highland Terrace, Weehawken. As the car turned out of the Hunter's Point Road Newcomb lost control of it and it ran into the northbound car of Miss Georgine Iselin of Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, who, with a party of friends, was returning from the opera.

Newcomb's car went over on its side, and Miss Hyland was caught and crushed underneath it. She was dead when the men of the two parties got her out a few minutes later. Newcomb was thrown out and bruised slightly, and Gore and Miss Collier escaped with a shaking up.

In Miss Iselin's car were Miss Pedrit and Miss Vokes of Dunellen Place, Glen Island, besides the chauffeur, Thomas McGrath, and John Graham, the groom. They were all showered with broken glass, but were unhurt. Dr. Doumashkin of the Fordham Hospital treated Gore, Newcomb, and Miss Collier. A passing car took the Iselin party home, as both automobiles in the collision were wrecked and had to be left in the road. Newcomb was held in $5,000 bail by Coroner Jerome F. Healy, to await the result of the inquest.

At Audubon Avenue and 180th Street yesterday afternoon Frank Kean of 510 West 171st Street, who was driving his own car, ran into the machine of George Colan, an electrical contractor of 990 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, which was driven by Edward Henderson of 156 West 138d Street. The cars in striking showered glass, and Edna Gelleck, a clerk, and John Kennedy, a janitor, who were standing on the sidewalk, were struck by flying splinters and both were cut.

After Dr. Rose of Washington Heights Hospital had attended both the injured Colan preferred a charge of felonious assault against Kean, who, he said, was to blame for the collision. The police of the West 177th Street Station later discovered that Henderson had no license, so both chauffeurs were summoned to appear in court today.

William H. Maxwell, Jr., of 104 East Fortieth Street was driving down Thirty-fifth Street near Lexington Avenue with his wife yesterday afternoon when the steering gear of his car broke and the machine swerved onto the sidewalk, knocking down Mrs. Anna Irish, a writer of motion picture scenarios, who lives at 137 East Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell took her to her home, where a physician found that several ribs had been broken. The police decided that the accident was unavoidable.

Five-year-old Thomas Rosenblath, playing in Fifth Avenue, near 115th Street yesterday afternoon, ran out from behind a southbound automobile and directly into the path of the touring car driven by Dr. Benjamin Sheitlis of 2 West 118th Street. Dr. Sheitlis picked the boy up and drove him to Harlem Hospital, where it was said that he was suffering from possible internal injuries.

DEMANDS BIG INCOME TAX.

Hopper's Association Would Also Levy on Sugar to Meet Emergency.

The Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax, through John J. Hopper, its President, issued a letter yesterday condemning a tax on munitions of war and advocating an emergency tax for one year on sugar and a progressive income tax on large incomes, to be enacted during the present session of Congress.

These suggestions are based on communications from forty-four States and from conversations with leading citizens in all the greater cities east of the Mississippi.

"The Federal Government is justified in deriving revenue from sugar for one year," the first recommendation reads, "but Congress should make it clear that this is an emergency measure, to be in force only until tax rates on large incomes can be increased to provide adequate revenue."

In regard to the income tax, it is recommended that "rapidly progressive rates on large incomes secured during this year, to be paid the next fiscal year, will reach all classes, including manufacturers of munitions, equitably and fully. It is imperative that such an income tax should be enacted at the present session of Congress."

Among the members of the Executive Committee of the association are Frederick L. Cranford, Professor John Dewey, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Frederic C. Howe, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Charles T. Root, and Calvin Tomkins.

WARNS HOTEL INVESTORS.

T. D. Green Fears Overbuilding as a Result of Prosperity.

Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel Association, in an interview in The Hotel Review, has warned those who might rush into the hotel business because of the prosperity it has enjoyed for several months. He said the frequent comment in the newspapers about the shortage of hotel accommodations in New York, unless counteracted in some manner, would bring about conditions similar to those of thirteen years ago, when speculators built hotels until the city was overcrowded with them.

"At that time," said Mr. Green, "it seemed that every one was determined to go into the hotel business. There was a hotel on every corner and two or three in the middle of the block. There was a wild boom in real estate promotion, and hotel brokerage was on the crest of the wave. It seemed like all one had to do was to say 'Hotel' and the investor who was otherwise timid would run up and beg to be relieved of his money. Owners of real estate in locations that were in no manner suitable for hotel purposes fell in heels over head and financed twelve-story buildings before they even had in sight a prospective lessee. Loans, building and permanent, were forthcoming, and the contractors looked upon a second mortgage very little short of a Government bond.

"Of course things could not go on that way forever, and there had to be a wind-up, and it came. How serious the result was is a matter of hotel history of which we are not overly proud. Suffice it to say that bankruptcies, failures, foreclosures, and receiverships were almost daily occurrences, and had it not been for some sensible owners who woke up to a realization of their own error and rendered much needed assistance in the way of temporary cessation of rent things would have been even worse than they were.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

On Sale and display today

7,000 Men's Silk Scarfs at 69c

Not one in the lot that could be classed as regular 69c value

SCARFS that are *new* in every sense of the word. New designs, new materials, new colors, all made from silks of a quality usually found in scarfs sold at much higher prices.

Included are most exclusive designs in:

Faille Francais — *Imported Armures*
Brocaded Crepes — *Iridescent Serges*
Novel Spot Effects — *New Plaid Designs*

and exquisite Oriental weaves never before offered at this low price.

¶ Every scarf included bears the Saks Service band, and the wide range of colors and designs in a collection of over 7,000 large, open-end silk scarfs is too obvious to dwell upon.

On Sale This Morning at 9 o'Clock

B. Altman & Co.

Navy Blue Dress Taffetas

B. Altman & Co., in response to the unprecedented demand for navy blue silk taffetas, for making smart gowns and suits for Spring, are showing an extraordinarily large assortment of these silks, comprising, in fact, more than 40,000 yards of French, Swiss and American-made Taffetas, in eighteen of the most desirable qualities and thirty-two of the choicest shades of blue.

(Silk Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Beginning today, for two days only

The Final Clearance of Saks Suits, Overcoats

Evening Clothes, Frock Coats, Norfolks, Etc.

No alterations—no credits—no exchanges. None C. O. D.

All we have to say on the subject is: Look the following details over carefully, and if there is anything you want in the list, act quickly, or you will want it in vain. Broken sizes only.

10 Tuxedo Coats..reduced to $11.50
20 Tuxedo Coats..reduced to $19.50
Were $20 to $32

15 Dress Coats...reduced to $11.50
54 Dress Coats...reduced to $19.50
Were $25 to $35

40 Frock Coats and Vests at $11.50
30 Frock Coats and Vests at $19.50
Mostly braided and silk lined.
Were $25 to $40

75 Saks Suits from stock.....at $10
87 Winter Overcoats, Saks-made and Imported, small sizes...at $13.00
198 pairs of trousers left from suits ..... at $3.25
40 Norfolk coats and trousers reduced to $9.50
50 sack coats and coats and vests at. $5
25 white soiled flannel Coats, in Norfolk and other models, separated from $20 suits .....at $3
105 soiled white and tan linen vests, formerly $3, to..... 50c

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

Mahogany and Oak Roll and Flat Top DESKS, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Office Partitions. Largest assortment.

E. HAMBURGER & CO., 25 W. 32d St., N.Y.
Factory, 139-47 Emerson Place, B'klyn.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.
The Clark School for Concentration
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 125d Street and Lenox Avenue.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues, McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 W. 35th.

Spring Fashions from Paris

Authoritative descriptions of what fashions will prevail this Spring are to be presented in

The New York Times
SUNDAY, MARCH 19

In the Rotogravure Section a considerable space will be devoted to photographic reproductions of Spring designs of gowns for balls, dinner parties, the street and the theatre; wraps of many varieties; wonderful and chic hats in styles to suit every phase of feminine beauty.

Advertising space should be reserved as far in advance as possible

The Circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.

FOUNDED 1856

TODAY we open the doors of our commodious new store, in the very heart of New York City.

We look forward with pleasure to greeting our many thousands of regular customers, and to meeting new friends who seek the highest ideals in wearing apparel.

In equipment, accessibility, and shopping facilities we believe we have the most modern and conveniently located men's and boys' clothing establishment in Manhattan.

As always, we shall specialize on clothing and continue to adhere to those excellent standards which have enabled us to expand and grow big ever since the business was founded in 1856.

Sixty years ago, when we opened our doors to the public, our store in Fourth Avenue near Astor Place was considerably north of the city's active business zone.

In those days the larger business houses were centered in and about Broadway and Chambers Street.

But the new policy, "Worthy materials and thorough tailoring linked with honest prices," introduced by the founder of the business, Mr. Isaac Vail Brokaw, proved an innovation, and the public were quick to appreciate and take advantage of the uniform price standard and dependable quality of our clothes.

Though old in experience—with a reputation for fair dealing—we are young in method.

Youth and vigor are paramount factors in our present organization, and furnish the nucleus for continued progress and in keeping us fully abreast of the times.

So while New York has grown stalwart, we too have been kindled with that spirit of progress and advancement which has prompted New York to push forward and achieve the distinction of undisputed leadership among a wonderful nation's cities.

And now, after sixty years of steady achievement, we announce the opening of our new building—1457-1463 Broadway, at Forty-second Street—right in the heart of the city's busiest center; all existing lines of traffic, both surface and subway, converging here, as will also the new subways now building.

The largest subway station in the world is now in the course of construction directly in front of our store, and will, when completed, have an exit and entrance through our building. This will be the main transfer station for all present lines and those now nearing completion.

We shall continue to concentrate our undivided efforts upon the production of Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Clothing, Automobile Garments, Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, and Clothes for Sport, all of the highest character.

Added service features are: Spacious selling aisles, affording ample room and comfort for the selection of goods, and speedy elevators connecting the various selling floors.

Location of Departments

Lower Selling Floor—Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, Automobile Clothing, Liveries, Sporting Goods.

Lower Mezzanine—Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods.

Main Floor—Men's Business Suits, Haberdashery, Hats.

Gallery—Men's and Boys' Shoes, General Offices, Public Telephones, Writing Room.

Second Floor—Men's Blue and Black Suits, Men's Overcoats, Elizabethan Room for the Exclusive Display of Dress Clothes and Dinner Suits.

Third Floor—Clerical Clothing, Children's Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.

Special Features—Children's Hair Dressing Parlor, Ladies' Rest Room.

Fourth Floor—Alteration Department, Reserve Stock Room.

Fifth Floor—Designing and Cutting Department.

Sixth Floor—Examination and Storage of Woolens, Offices.

We have been content to grow big and prosper by degrees on the merit of our clothing and the intrinsic values we always have given—a policy we shall observe here as rigidly as we did at the old location.

BROKAW BROTHERS

1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.
(Note New Address)

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

OLD DYES

In the De Pinna Boys' Clothes

Aside from the fulness and attractiveness of the De Pinna Spring assortments of Small Boys' Coats and Suits, *there is an important reason for making your selections as early as possible.*

Later the imported materials from which these clothes are made will be exceedingly difficult to obtain.

De Pinna, this Spring, as in all former years, *guarantees the colors of the wash fabrics used.*

Only those colors which are guaranteed to be *old dyes* have been used in making these Spring assortments.

In many instances it will be well-nigh impossible to obtain duplicate patterns.

Unusually Full Assortments in the Small Boys' Department

De Pinna suits for boys from 4 to 14 years have never been better chosen—and the entire department has been extended beyond former limitations.

The increased space in the new building has been utilized in expanding assortments in this as in every other department.

Greatly increased varieties are shown in woollen Norfolk suits for Spring of exclusive De Pinna patterns.

Wash suits, both in Norfolk and sailor styles, are also shown in greater number than was formerly possible.

De Pinna Boys' Coats

Those Spring and Summer coats, for boys of 4 to 14, which give an atmosphere of seasonable lightness and afford the correct protection — tailored with the distinction for which this house is known.

Foreign models and a great variety of De Pinna adaptations.

Small Boys' Hats, Haberdashery, and "Anniped" Shoes

The complete, well-balanced outfit is furnished in this shop, from hat to boots.

Smartest foreign styles in boys' straw hats and English knockabout hats and caps.

Neckwear, shirtwaists, shirts, hosiery and underwear of regulation De Pinna standards.

"Anniped" Shoes — the special designs of this house —for dress, school and outdoor use.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

BILL FOR BIG ARMY GOES TO HOUSE TODAY

Committee Fixes Active List of 140,000 Men as Best Peace Minimum.

TO MARSHAL RESOURCES

Nitrogen Plant, Mobilization of Reserves and Industries Are Specially Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An important forward move in the Administration's plans for military preparedness will be made tomorrow when Representative Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, will report to the House the committee's bill to increase the nation's means of national defense.

"The committee believes," says the report to be submitted, "that it has succeeded in embodying in the bill every feature which is necessary to bring about a reasonable plan for national defense."

A standing army of 140,000 men, a reserve of 60,000, a National Guard of 129,000, authorization for the construction of a Government plant for the manufacture of nitrogen, the "federalization" of the National Guard, and the creation of a "reserve corps" therefor, and legislation for the mobilization of the country's resources in time of war, are the main features of the bill as set forth in the committee's report.

The details of the House army bill were made public several days ago by Chairman Hay, but the report furnishes the committee's viewpoint on national defense. The report was made unanimously and after it was drawn Chairman Hay received a vote of thanks by the committee for leading the effort that finally brought complete agreement.

Not so Comprehensive as Senate Bill.

The bill is not as comprehensive a measure as that presented in the Senate yesterday by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the upper body, who proposes a standing army of at least 188,000 men. In support of the House bill the committee says:

"The committee is aware of the fact that this increase will be objected to by some because it is too small, and by others because it is too great. But there were only two courses to follow: One to make the army large enough to meet any emergency, which would have involved a standing army in time of peace of not less than 500,000 men; the others to fix the strength of the army at such numbers as would make it large enough, and only large enough, to discharge properly the functions of any army which are necessary to be discharged in time of peace, providing at the same time the means by which this army can be expanded in time of war to full strength, and which would make it immediately available by order of the President, at a strength of at least 170,000 men."

The Hay bill increases the regular army by ten regiments of infantry, six regiments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers and four aero squadrons.

"This means," says the report, "an increase of the army of 40,000 men above what it is now allowed by law and an increase of 7,349 officers. Extra officers to the number of 786 have been added to the above for the purpose of having enough officers to train the militia and students in schools and colleges."

Nitrogen Supply Is Safeguarded.

The section of the bill relating to a nitrogen plant reads:

"That to provide for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the development of water power, or any other means, necessary to establish an adequate supply of nitrogen, the appropriation of such sum or sums of money to construct the necessary plant for such purpose is hereby authorized."

Commenting on this provision the committee says:

"This committee considers this question of first importance in the consideration of preparedness for national security. The bill, therefore, provides authorization for such a plant for the manufacture of nitrogen in order to supply the country with powder and to make it independent in time of war of every foreign source of nitrogen."

The appropriation for the nitrogen plant probably will be carried in the annual army appropriation bill. The plan considered by the committee is the joint operation of such a plant by the Government and private capital, the Government to furnish the water power and to make a contract for the use of a portion of the output in time of peace and all the output in time of war.

One of the most sweeping sections of the army bill relates to the mobilization of industrial resources in time of war or threatened war. Plenary power is given to the President to require any concern to fill a Government order for material, and it is made a felony to disobey such an order. This section reads:

"That the President be empowered, through any head of department of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement in time of war or when war is imminent, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry.

Government Orders Come First.

"That compliance with all such orders for products or material shall be obligatory on any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years and by a fine not exceeding $50,000.

"That the compensation to be paid to any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry shall be fair and just.

"That the President, in time of war or when war is imminent, is authorized to appoint a Board on Mobilization of Industries essential for military preparedness, non-political in nature, and is authorized to take all necessary steps to provide for such clerical assistance as he may deem necessary to organize and co-ordinate the work hereinbefore described."

The committee estimates that beyond the regular army, the reserve and the National Guard, there are more than 900,000 men in this country who have had military training and would be available in time of war for quick service. On this point the report says:

"It is of interest to know just what reserves of men and material the country can now depend on.

"It appears from the evidence given before the committee by the Adjutant General of the Army that under the reserve law now in operation there will be maintained a reserve of 60,000 men, that 27,020 men of the regular army are discharged each year on account of expiration of service, and that for the same reason 39,559 men are discharged from the National Guard.

"It thus appears that, in addition to the army reserve, there are now in the country 270,200 men who have passed through the army in the last ten years and 395,590 men who have passed through the National Guard during the same length of time in addition to this, there are 33,000 young men who were last year passed through the military schools and colleges of the country, and that there are 330,000 of these young men who in the last ten years have had military training. It is true that some of these have died, but in a general way it may be said that there are now in the country 995,790 men of military age who have had military training.

"It is proposed further in this bill to create a reserve corps for the National Guard, and it is safe to say that there will be maintained for that force a reserve of 100,000 men."

Statesmen are Quoted.

Discussing the "federalization" of the militia, the committee says:

"The committee has no doubt of the constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the discipline, organization, training, and pay of the militia as is set forth in the bill accompanying this report. The framers of the Constitution evidently intended that the militia provided for in that instrument should be a national force and never had any doubt that Congress had full power to make it so.

"Patrick Henry, in a speech delivered in the Virginia convention on June 14, 1788, said:

"'Your militia is given up to Congress; all power will be in their own possession.' Quoting the Constitution, he further said:

"'By this, sir, you see that their control over our last and best defense is unlimited.'

"George Washington, in a message to Congress, in 1795, said:

"'In my opinion Congress has the power, by the proper organization, disciplining, equipment, and development of the militia, to make it a national force, capable of meeting every military exigency of the United States.' Madison believed that the Congress had the power to call out the militia for training during peace. In his message of Dec. 5, 1810, he said:

"'Toward the accomplishment of this most important work, (that is, the developing of the militia,) I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system which shall in the first instance call into the field at the public expense, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and noncommissioned officers.'

"The opinions of these men who were at the birth of the Constitution, and who must have known the intent and meaning of the framers of that instrument, are quoted here to show that not until a much later day did there arise any doubt of the power of Congress to discipline, train, organize, and arm the militia, not the militia of the States, but the militia of the country.

"Much has been said by well-meaning but superficial persons about forty-eight little armies, commanded by forty-eight different Generals, and trained in forty-eight different ways. Given a superficial study of the Constitution would have convinced any unprejudiced person that Congress has the power to discipline, train, organize, and arm the militia of the entire country with uniformity."

European War Shows Need for Officers.

The report concludes: "The war in Europe has demonstrated the necessity for officers. The committee, to meet that situation, have (in addition to the officers of the regular army and the National Guard, which amount to at least 16,000 officers now,) doubled the number of cadets at West Point. The President also is authorized to organize thirty cadet companies of 100 members each, making in all 3,000 cadets, who shall be appointed to these companies from officers of the National Guard, graduates of military schools and colleges, and from enlisted men of the regular army and of the National Guard.

"Provision also is made for the better military training of young men in all schools and colleges having military instruction and to which regular army officers are detailed.

"An officers' reserve corps also is provided, into which the cadets after service for one year with the army are to be transferred, and into which all citizens can be commissioned upon examination prescribed by the President, who are found physically, mentally, and morally qualified to hold commissions in this corps.

"Besides, the bill provides for 786 additional officers whose duties will be to train the National Guard and to supply the schools and colleges with the necessary number of officers.

"The committee has made provisions for Summer camps by providing for the equipment and subsistence of the men who attend these camps, and by making provision for the detail of army officers thereto."

PRAISES RADIO AMATEURS.

President Wilson Is Glad They Will Combine to Prepare for War.

President Wilson has indorsed the offer of the National Amateur Wireless Association to organize the amateur radio operators throughout the country into signal corps troops, who are to be prepared by military training for cooperation with the defensive forces of the nation. The Wireless Association, of which Guglielmo Marconi is President, gave out this undated copy of the President's letter yesterday:

The White House,
Washington.

The organization of the amateur radio operators of this country under the direction and control of representative American civil, military, and naval officials, would undoubtedly be a valuable asset to the nation, as it is only through the agency of such organized bodies that maximum efficiency can be obtained. The value of such an organization in co-ordinating the activities of a large number of specially qualified young men along carefully planned lines will be of great benefit not only in an educational way to the young men themselves, but also to the country at large when the necessity for their employment, individually or as an organization, may develop.

WOODROW WILSON.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, chief radio signal officer of the army, has approved the proposed organization in a letter to J. A. White, acting President of the wireless association.

"I consider it a great compliment to be asked to serve with the distinguished gentlemen you mention, and I shall be glad to do whatever I can in furthering the national movement for the educational development of young men who will eventually be fitted for operators and engineers," Lieut. Col. Reber wrote.

Arrangements are being made for training the volunteer radio operators under National Guard officers. The association has 1,200 members. The names of these and others outside the organization who may desire to qualify for service with the army in time of war will be furnished to the War Department when the enrollment papers are returned.

War Fund Benefit.

Mrs. Seth Barton French announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed for a theatrical and musical performance to be given for war relief funds at the Century Theatre on Monday, March 13. A feature of the evening will be her recitation of the poem "Carillon," by Emile Cammaerts, with a musical setting by Sir Edward Elgar, which will be played by Walter Damrosch and his orchestra. The proceeds of the performance will be divided equally among the Belgian Relief, the Lafayette and the Serbian Relief Funds, and St. Dunstan's in Regent Park, London, the hospital for blinded soldiers.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR
CELESTINS

TO VOTE FOR HUGHES ON FIRST BALLOT

Definite Plan of National Convention Delegates, Under Governor Whitman's Influence.

JUSTICE'S STRENGTH GROWS

Former Progressives Favor Him in Preference to the Colonel—Fight for the State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Every delegate to the Republican National Convention whose action can be influenced by Governor Whitman or by any of the Governor's allies among the leaders in the Republican State organization will vote for Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court on the first ballot. A friend of Governor Whitman who is in a position to know his plans is authority for the statement.

The Republicans throughout the State are busy just now in selecting the men who are to be designated as candidates for delegates to the National convention and voted for in the Spring primaries on April 4. Governor Whitman, while he has abandoned the plan to enter the primaries as leader of a fight for Hughes delegates, is said to be watching very closely developments in connection with these preliminary activities. Friends of the Governor who assert that they have had access to early reports received at the Capitol, say with a great deal of assurance that a majority of the delegates will be men who either personally favor the nomination of Justice Hughes, or else are amenable to any decree that may be forthcoming from the Governor with regard to their line of action at the convention.

While a statement made by Governor Whitman to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the representative of another New York morning newspaper a week ago Friday "that he would not pursue the course he was pursuing unless he had good reason to believe that Justice Hughes would accept," has since been denied by the Governor's secretary, the talks of Governor Whitman's friends and political allies bristle with declarations reflecting even greater assurance than did the quoted utterance of the Governor which since has been repudiated on his behalf.

The mere fact that in the face of a growing and strongly expressed sentiment in his favor in many parts of the country, Justice Hughes has refrained from making any clear-cut declaration that he would not under any circumstances accept the Presidential nomination has expanded many Republicans in the Whitman camp as a sure indication that he would not turn a deaf ear to the summons, should it come as a party call from a unanimous convention. But among the Governor's friends there are those who insist that they have more tangible grounds for their belief, although they cannot be coaxed into revealing what those grounds are.

Persons who know Justice Hughes well, while they do not by any means regard it as beyond the realm of possibility or even probability that he would accept a nomination coming to him in such a way that it would be in the highest sense his duty to accept, do not believe that, even in intimate talks with friends, he has gone any further in peddling light on his intentions with regard to the Presidential nomination than he has in statements and letters recently made public. They say that it may be taken for granted that the assurance of Governor Whitman and his friends is based on purely circumstantial evidence and not on any "inside tip."

But the word has gone through the State and such Old Guard bosses as George W. Aldridge of Monroe, William L. Ward of Westchester, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and half a score of lesser importance in the Republican machine who fought the Hughes policies when Justice Hughes sat in the Governor's chair, but who now are tied up with Governor Whitman, are preparing to make use of the magic name of Hughes in the primaries next month.

Even from districts where the Republican leaders are not allied with the Whitman wing of the party, come reports that Hughes delegates are to be chosen with the support of the local organization. In Erie, Herbert S. Sisson, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has openly announced that he will run in the primaries as candidate for district delegate to the Republican National Convention as a Hughes man. In Herkimer County a group of independent Republicans are preparing to place Hughes men in the running against organization candidates who have expressed no preference.

Hughes Sentiment Grows.

The Hughes sentiment in the State is cutting across the lines within which the Governor and his Old Guard allies are planning their fight for organization control, in all directions. For the last two weeks, or ever since the Republican State Convention, Republican lawmakers have brought word to the Capitol indicating widespread sentiment for Justice Hughes.

Practically all the influential men in the Progressive Party who have returned to the Republican ranks are for Hughes rather than Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination. Colonel Roosevelt's own nephew, who was Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, but is an enrolled Republican now, is known to favor the nomination of Justice Hughes. The same is true regarding William H. Hotchkiss, who was the first Progressive State Chairman in this State. It is true also of Chauncey S. Hamlin of Erie, who was the Progressive candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1914.

Frederick M. Davenport, the Bull Moose candidate for Governor in that year, and now back in the Republican fold, is a close personal friend of ex-Senator Elihu Root, and for that reason, it is thought, has refrained from declaring himself, even though he was one of the Hughes spokesmen in the State Senate during the second Hughes administration, when he stood sponsor for the Hughes direct primary bill.

enough of Mr. Whitman in 1914 to desert their rapidly disintegrating party and vote for him, but stuck under the Bull Moose banners even in the face of the unwelcome intrusion as a factor in Progressive affairs of William Sulzer, fresh from his impeachment. There is no indication that they are Whitman enthusiasts now, even though the Governor made a strong bid for the support of returning Progressives by appointing Oscar S. Straus, the Bull Moose candidate for Governor in 1912, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District.

In many quarters the Governor's recent pro-Hughes utterances are regarded as bait for Republicans with a Bull Moose hyphen. Even though it is not doubted that Governor Whitman, his own prospects of landing the Presidential nomination shattered, may prefer Justice Hughes to any of the other candidates for the nomination now in the field, there is a widespread belief in Republican circles that in raising the Hughes issue in the only way it could be raised without calling forth a direct rebuke from Justice Hughes, Governor Whitman and his allies may have had a less disinterested purpose than the nomination of Justice Hughes in view.

Whitman Covets State Committee.

Members of the Republican State Committee will be elected in the Spring primaries. The present Republican State Committee is thought to be controlled by William Barnes. The Governor is anxious to control the next State Committee. In other ways, too, it is desirable from the Governor's point of view that he should definitely establish his status in the party organization at the Spring primaries, which lend themselves readily to the use of a convenient popular issue rather than in the Fall, when of necessity his own administration, which has not been pleasing to very many Republicans, would be the chief, if not the sole issue. Credit for the election of a great number of Hughes delegates in the Spring primaries—even in the absence of any open intervention by the Governor in the fight—undoubtedly could be claimed by Mr. Whitman and his friends, who would call it a Whitman victory rather than a Hughes victory, and would make the most of the prestige it would bring the Governor in the gubernatorial primaries this Fall.

The candidacy of ex-State Senator John Kissel of Brooklyn for one of the places on the Republican Big Four is causing some concern among the Governor's friends, who, in it, recognize an attempt on the part of the anti-Whitman men to make good their threat and prediction that Governor Whitman would get the low vote among the four candidates whose names were recommended to the Republican voters at the primaries by the late unofficial State Convention. Although Kissel ostensibly is running as an "independent," petitions designating him to a place on the primary ballot were circulated at the convention and received many signatures. Should the Governor receive fewer votes than Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, this fact, it is believed, would furnish a convenient excuse to the very large element in the Republican organization which does not believe that Mr. Whitman should have a second term to drop him in favor of the popular Senate leader.

Barnes May Be an Issue.

Although he is fighting hard to avoid it, William Barnes may yet become an issue in the Spring primaries, if a bill introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Callanan, leaders of the Democratic minority in the Legislature, becomes law. The bill provides for an amendment to the primary law, under which National Committeemen would be voted for in the Spring primaries of a Presidential year. Under the present system they are chosen by the delegates to the national convention of each party.

The bill has already passed the Assembly, and is now pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee, where it was amended so as to provide that before the name of any candidate for National Committeeman goes on the primary ballot, the State committee must meet and certify that this method of selection has been adopted by the party of which it is the governing body.

The amendment, according to Senator Wagner, was made at the request of Senate Leader Brown. Mr. Barnes is supposed to have inspired it. Color is lent to this report by the fact that Mr. Barnes recently sought to exact a pledge from Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner that he would not call a meeting of the Republican State Committee to take the action required under the amendment.

Mr. Barnes at the time told Mr. Tanner that he had no objection to the passage of the Wagner-Callanan bill if the Democratic Party wished to elect their National Committeeman at the Spring primaries, but that he was anxious that nothing should be done by the Republican organization to force him to become a candidate in the Spring primaries to retain his present place on the National Committee, since it would interfere with the plans he had in mind when he eliminated himself as a delegate to the national convention in order not to become an issue and to be in a better position to head off any movement for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt.

It is understood that Chairman Tanner did not give any pledge to Mr. Barnes. No one would be much surprised if Governor Whitman sent a special message to the Legislature urging the speedy passage of the Wagner-Callanan bill and, should it pass, if the Governor's friends took steps to enter a rival candidate for Mr. Barnes's place in the Spring primaries to enable them to work the Barnes issue as well as the Hughes issue in their fight for party control.

CITY MAY RECOVER $210,000 IN BONUSES

Corporation Counsel Hardy to Go Over Record of Interborough Gifts.

WILL CONSULT THOMPSON

Committee Will Die Unless Extension of Time Is Allowed by Assembly Tonight.

Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy said last night that he intended immediately to go over the record of the Thompson Legislative Committee to determine what his action would be concerning Senator Thompson's suggestion that the city sue the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to recover the $210,000 paid in bonuses to President Theodore P. Shonts, Richard Reid Rogers, and Auditor Gaynor, and assessed against the city as prior determination claims.

Mr. Hardy said he was not prepared to decide what he could do in the matter yet, but that he hoped to have familiarized himself with the record by next Thursday, when he expects to hold a conference with Senator Thompson.

Senator Thompson left New York yesterday and will be in Albany today to prepare for his opposition tomorrow to the confirmation of Charles S. Hervey and Travis H. Whitney as Public Service Commissioners. The nominations of these two men are before the Finance Committee of the Senate, but, it was said here yesterday, the fight on the question of confirmation may be transferred to the floor of the Senate itself, in which case Senator Thompson will speak from his seat.

The Assembly today will consider the Senate resolution extending the life of the Thompson Committee until July 1 next. As the Legislative Committee was jointly authorized by both branches of the Legislature, the Assembly must ratify the action of the Senate before the committee can continue its activities beyond today, the date on which its life expires under the last resolution of the Legislature.

Because the Senate has already voted to extend the life of the committee, however, Senator Thompson and his associates expect the action of the Assembly to be purely perfunctory. So confident have they been of this that they have designated next Thursday as the day on which the committee's hearings in New York City shall be resumed.

In his sermon on "Some Sins of Present Day Society" in Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, said:

"The Thompson Committee is making no pretense of the presence of that moral disease peculiarly prevalent in good times—the itch for more than one earns, the violation of the Eighth Commandment in roundabout fashion, the tapping of the public till by proxy. We all begin to feel that we must have a little pinch in addition to the specified pay. The gentleman you could not induce to lay an unnecessary burden upon his nearest neighbor will needlessly run up the taxes upon all his neighbors—would not much harm a single person, but will a wee bit harm the whole population.

"Let the Thompson Committee's probe go deeper and in every direction. It ought to mark the commencement of a revival; for New Yorkers require converting first along financial lines."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Unless the Assembly tomorrow night passes the resolution extending the life of the Thompson Committee, the investigation of the Public Service Commissions must stop. The resolution was passed by the Senate last Tuesday, but has not been acted upon in the Assembly. It is generally believed that it will pass. The resolution passed late in January for the extension of the committee's life from Feb. 1 to March 6, provided for a report to the Legislature by the committee on the first Monday of March.

MAY CHANGE PRIMARY DAY.

Up-Staters Want Reapportionment to Apply This Spring.

A proposal to advance the date of Primary Day, which the present law fixes as April 4 this year, was made in a Republican caucus at Albany last week. Many up-State legislators urged that the new reapportionment of the State be adopted before Primary Day so that new State Committeemen, who are elected by Assembly Districts, should actually represent their territory. Objection was made that the reapportionment and the resulting great amount of work in the Secretary of State's office could not be accomplished by April 4.

Then came the suggestion that May 4 or some other date subsequent to April 4 be named in an amendment to the Election law. The matter was left in the hands of a committee, which will report next Thursday.

The Citizens' Union last night mailed a memorandum to the Apportionment Committees of the Senate and Assembly urging the adoption of an apportionment plan. The plan upon which the committees seem to be proceeding, Secretary Glover said, would deprive New York and Kings Counties of one Assemblyman each, giving these members to Oneida and Westchester Counties. The plan proposed by the Union would give New York City sixty-four Assemblymen—a gain of one—divided as follows: Bronx, 8; Kings, 24; New York, 74; Queens, 6; Richmond, 2.

"The plan urged by the Democratic members," the Union says, "which contemplates the apportionment of all Assemblymen on one ratio, fails to produce an equal apportionment among the counties having more than two ratios. It gives a preference to the larger counties in this class."

ADVERTISEMENT.

ORIGINALITY piques and refreshes the reader of "Bell and Wing," by Frederick Fanning Ayer. The reader never knows whether the next stanza will be as complex as Emerson or as simple as a ballad. Witness "Pebbles," the story of the wealthy girl who puts her equally rich lover to the test; for Mr. Ayer has the gift of framing original situations.

"Against all you have,—see, I'll toss
This pebble for gain or loss!
Who wins takes the other's all,
And with it the right to say
If we two shall be one one day."

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Selling Agents, 354 Fourth Avenue
Price $2.50 NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mason & Hamlin Co.

Makers of Pianos for the Musical Aristocracy

Everywhere musicians are turning with one accord to the

Mason & Hamlin
PIANO

the most beautiful, and the most expensive, piano in the world.

Warerooms—313 Fifth Avenue, at 32nd Street

Estimates made of allowances for other pianos.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PREPAREDNESS may be for many things.

Read, "In time of war prepare for peace"; it contains as much wisdom as the more familiar phrase.

Every present condition points toward sound and lasting prosperity for the United States.

Prospects are remote for any immediate change in these basic conditions likely to affect values.

All signs pointed to the turn of the tide, and the commercial pendulum was due to swing the other way.

Recalling the favorable factors in current trade conditions, we can look to the future with equanimity.

Each of these factors spells PREPAREDNESS for good times—the seven fat years following the seven lean.

Discuss now with the Harriman National Bank such changes in your banking as the future may call for.

Necessitous demands are not favorably regarded by bankers.

Early provision for future needs is the part of wisdom.

Sound and lasting banking alliances are not readily formed at the last moment.

Service is the feature of the Harriman National Bank, which is always pleased to discuss with prospective customers their requirements.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT.

A One Day Sale
(Tomorrow Only)

New Pianos

To those purchasers who may desire a piano of more moderate price than the Sohmer, we offer this instrument as the most worthy piano ever sold at its price.

$195

PAYMENTS $5 MONTHLY

An unusual opportunity to procure a dependable piano backed by the protection of an honored name.

Purchasers may exchange at any time within a year for any new Sohmer piano with full allowance of all money paid.

New Sohmer Pianos $450 Up

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FIFTH AVENUE at 32d STREET

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Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
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ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
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FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
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Write for Catalogue.
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The bigger a building is to be, the less chance the Owner can afford to take with the contractor he selects to build it.

It is this point of view exactly which has resulted in our being selected to conduct the greatest building propositions of the age.

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Will quickly restore your skin to health and beauty.

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With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

USOLINE

The ORIGINAL RUSSIAN MINERAL OIL that originated in America the treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication

Your Druggist Sells USOLINE Full Pint 50 Cents

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

Last week's issue of The Eastern Underwriter, 105 William Street, contains the great human interest speech of E. A. Woods, Pittsburg, on the need for life insurance, delivered in Washington last week; full proceedings of Southeastern Life Insurance Congress, giving demonstrations of life insurance sales; text of amendment to Section 97 of the New York Insurance Law; Lawrence Priddy's story of writing $600,000 insurance on a New York man; and some brief facts about an oil millionaire insuring his life for $1,000,000.
THE EASTERN UNDERWRITER.

HIS CHAPLIN WALK CAUSE OF A MURDER

80-Year-Old Italian, Ridiculed by Boys Because of His Gait, Kills Their Father.

VICTIM HAD STABBED HIM

Garibaldi Veteran Takes Down Ancient Blunderbuss to Slay His Assailant.

It is more than fifty years since Pasquale Caruso fought with Garibaldi, and more years than that since the old bell-mouthed blunderbuss that he brought over with him from Italy was fired in anger or otherwise. But last night Caruso and the blunderbuss both got into action, and as a result Joseph Certona, an Italian contractor, is lying dead in his home at 1,400 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, with half his head blown off.

Caruso and Certona were neighbors in the Italian settlement that lies midway between Bath Beach and Borough Park. Caruso says he is 76 years old, but his children with whom he lives say he is eighty. He is a plasterer by trade, but lately rheumatism has so crippled him that he has been able to work but little. This same rheumatism has affected his gait so that boys in the neighborhood have been calling him Charlie Chaplin; and that nickname is responsible for the killing, according to the story that Italian interpreters dragged out bit by bit from Caruso in the Bath Beach police station last night in the presence of Deputy Commissioner Leon G. Godley, Assistant District Attorneys Conway and Wilson, Inspector Thomas H. Murphy, Captain John Coughlin, in charge of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, and Captain O'Connor of the Bath Beach station.

Boys Called Him "Charlie Chaplin."

Yesterday evening, Caruso said, he was walking up Sixty-sixth Street toward his home, at 1,402, when a crowd of boys began to gather on his trail and to follow him along the street, yelling, "Charlie Chaplin! Charlie Chaplin!" More than once he turned and shook his fist at them and called down curses on them, but the boys stayed with him, hooting and jeering, stirred only to ridicule by his awkwardness as now and then he turned and tried to drive them away.

Two of the boys in the crowd he recognized as Certona's; and when Certona himself, a stout man in the early sixties, appeared at the corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, Caruso stopped him and began to pour out a denunciation of the boys who were making fun of him and an appeal to the father to keep his own sons out of the street. Certona was unwilling; the protest turned into an argument, and, according to Caruso's story, one of the Certona boys presently threw a brick at him. This enraged him, and as he turned again to the father and demanded that he keep his boys within bounds Certona drew a knife and stabbed Caruso in the jaw.

The old man slipped away and limped into the hallway of his home. Back on the wall in one of the rooms was the old blunderbuss. He took this down, and somehow managed to load it while the blood was streaming down his face. Then with the huge, unwieldy weapon in his hands he went out again into the hallway, where he found Certona waiting.

Fight Again in the Hallway.

As Caruso appeared Certona leaped upon him again. He whipped out the knife and cut him across the left eye; the two old men wrestled together, and the younger and healthier got the better. Caruso was flung down on the floor of the hallway, and Certona, furious, bent down over him and struck at him again with the knife. The blade missed and Caruso got the old blunderbuss into position and pulled the trigger.

There was a booming explosion that resounded through the neighborhood like the report of a bomb. Three different patrolmen of the Bath Beach Precinct—Cross, Herrschaft, and Pittscher—heard it on their posts and ran to the spot, where a cloud of pungent smoke drifting out of the hallway and a group of frightened boys huddled silently together across the street told them what had happened.

They found Certona lying dead in the entry, his head shattered, and down in the basement they came upon Caruso, who had hobbled down the stairs and barricaded himself in against the possible vengeance of Certona's relatives. At sight of the policemen he surrendered readily enough, and the old man and his old gun were taken to the Bath Beach Station, where Dr. Mensch of the Coney Island Hospital bound up his wounds. He was badly but not dangerously hurt.

When he is arraigned this morning in the Coney Island Court some of the witnesses will be the boys who yesterday evening called him "Charlie Chaplin."

WANTS FACTS FOR BUDGET.

Institute for Public Service Writes to Legislators.

The members of the Legislature have been asked by the Institute for Public Service, before voting the $57,000,000 budget for next year, to pass a law requiring future budget estimates to be so printed that department heads, the Governor, legislators, and the public may see at a glance where the differences are between the request and previous expenditures, and where legislators should ask for explanations.

In explaining this and other suggestions made to the legislators, William H. Allen, Director of the Institute, wrote:

"Budget-making with so little information as you are now given is only a blind man's buff game. Your constituents take it for granted that you are given facts which you never get. The State pays to have all the information gathered and then puts it in cubbyholes or waste baskets instead of giving it to you. Our suggestions only ask that you be given the information you need for voting fifty odd million of dollars open-eyed instead of blindfolded."

DISABLED K-6 IS IN TOW.

Naval Tug Peoria Will Take Submarine Into Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The naval tug Peoria reported to the Navy Department late today that she had picked up the disabled submarine K-6 and was towing her to Pensacola.

The K-6 developed engine trouble while bound for Key West for manoeuvres, and was reported in distress off Jupiter Inlet last night, with the destroyer MacDonough standing by to see that she came to no harm. The Peoria was ordered to tow her in.

This Is Baby Week.

"Baby Week" began yesterday in every State in the Union. New York's share in the campaign for better babies will be under the auspices of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, which will hold a one-day convention next Friday in the Hotel Astor.

Woman Dies at 109.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 5.—Mrs. Mary Hickey, the oldest resident of this city, died today. She was 108 years old. Until a week ago she spent much time piecing bedquilts, which she did without using spectacles. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, and had lived in this city sixty-seven years.

ADAMSON RETURNS BUILDINGS TO CITY

Fire Department Finds Department Didn't Need Property Worth $418,250.

SAVES $10,800 RENTALS

With a Little Money He Can Do More Consolidating and Abandon More Buildings, He Reports.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson has made a report to Mayor Mitchel showing the extensive changes which have been made in the Fire Department in the last two years in eliminating unnecessary buildings. The use of forty buildings and sites has been discontinued since Mr. Adamson became Fire Commissioner — twenty-nine buildings and eleven sites. His letter to the Mayor follows:

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor, City of New York:

Sir: Since you became Mayor this department has turned back to the city twenty-nine buildings and sites, valued at $418,250. I have also discontinued the lease of eleven buildings, the annual rental of which is $10,800.

The buildings and sites thus surrendered can be sold or rented and the proceeds paid into the general fund. The expense of lighting and heating these buildings and keeping them in repair has also been saved to the city, and a substantial saving has also been made in the case of almost every one of these buildings by dispensing with employes, due to the consolidation of activities for which the buildings were used.

Activities Consolidated.

Two striking examples of the latter are the big repair shops of the Building Division, at 130 and 132 West Third Street, which has been consolidated with the main repair shop in West Fifty-sixth Street, with a resulting reduction in force amounting to $9,745, and the large stable at 133 and 135 West Ninety-ninth Street, where the reduction in force amounted to $14,833.50, a total for the two buildings of $24,578.50, a permanent annual saving to the department. These buildings are valued at $75,000 each.

I send you herewith a list of all the buildings and sites which I have surrendered, as well as a list of the leases which have been discontinued. This includes buildings used for fuel depots, storehouses, fire houses and the like, which the application of the principles of careful business administration proved to be no longer needed by the department.

In my experience as a newspaper man, stationed for several years at the City Hall, and since, I have noticed that department heads are reluctant to give up any control they have, but as a rule prefer to increase their jurisdiction. I remembered this when I became Fire Commissioner, and adopted a strict policy of dispensing with every building which by intelligent consolidation and more economical use of space and existing facilities could be dispensed with.

If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will give us the money to make certain comparatively minor alterations in fire houses in localities where engine and truck companies are located very close together, so as to make it possible for us to house both engine and truck companies in the same building, I will be able to turn back a large number of other buildings, possibly twenty-five to forty.

List of the Buildings.

A full list of the buildings turned back and their estimated value follows:

Location and Former Use.	Estimated Value.
185 Lafayette St., Deputy Chief	$15,000
Longfellow Av., Bronx, unused	2,500
25 Bridge St., fuel depot	50,000
39 Eldridge St., storehouse	25,000
130-132 West 3d St., building shop	75,000
98 Charles St., intended for fire house	35,000
133-135 West 99th St., stables	75,000
58 Lawrence St., storehouse	15,000
1,162 Fulton Av., Eng. Co. 42	12,000
180 Pearl St., Brooklyn, Eng. Co. 206	15,000
5,011 7th Av., Brooklyn, unoccupied	2,000
127 N. 1st St., Brooklyn, fuel depot	7,500
17 Devoe St., Brooklyn, unoccupied	2,500
246 Front St., Brooklyn, Engine Co. 220	25,000
Robinson Av., Flushing, storehouse	2,000
7th Av., Whitestone, Volunteer Company, disbanded	5,000
146 Jersey St., New Brighton, storehouse	3,500
109 Richmond Road, Stapelton, Chief	5,200
Canal St., Richmond, Eng. Co. 163	6,000
160 East 33d St., fuel depot	10,500
Sheepshead Bay Road, Brooklyn, unoccupied	3,700
Logan St., Brooklyn, unoccupied	4,500
Marion St. and Reid Av., Brooklyn, unoccupied	2,250
Bedford and Metropolitan Avs., Brooklyn, unoccupied	4,000
Washington Av., Bronx, unoccupied	11,000
Washington St., Flushing, Volunteer Company, disbanded	1,700
Star Av., Flushing, unoccupied	1,600
Snediker Av., Queens, Volunteer Company, disbanded	4,000
Seaview Av. and Richmond Road, rear of Eng. Co. 159	800
Total	$418,250

Leases Discontinued.

Premises and Purpose.	Annual Rental.
176th St., storeroom	$700
1,797-99 1st Av., Eng. Co. 89	4,000
Washington Av., Rockaway Beach, Eng. Co. 258	1,000
Park St., Corona, Eng. Co. 289	600
Greenwood Av., Jamaica, Hose Co. 2	600
Ludlow Av., Elmhurst, H. & L. 136	600
Maspeth Av., Maspeth, Eng. Co. 288	600
Thompson Av., Winfield, Eng. Co. 287	480
Broadway, Elmhurst, Eng. Co. 287	600
Metropolitan Av., Middle Village, H. & L. Co. 125	600
Fresh Pond Road, Glendale, Eng. Co. 256	600
Total	$10,800

Respectfully, ROBERT ADAMSON, Fire Commissioner.

The Acting Mayor will receive the report today.

INSANE WANDERER DIES.

For Years Brazil and United States Shipped Cohen Back and Forth.

Nathan Cohen, "the man without a country," who because he was insane, and his nationality could not be established, was shipped back and forth many times between the United States and South America, died last Friday in Dr. MacFarland's Sanitarium, at Greens Farms, Conn.

Thirty-five years ago he was born in the little village of Baush, in the Province of Kurland, Russia. As a boy he left home and went either to the United States or to Brazil. Three years ago he landed in Baltimore with several thousand dollars which he earned in Brazil. He started in business and married. His business failed and his wife ran away with another man. Cohen lost his memory and speech, and was taken to an insane asylum in Baltimore.

According to the alien law, if an immigrant becomes a public charge at any time within three years of landing he must be taken to the country whence came by the line that brought him. Consequently the Lamport Holt Line was instructed to return Cohen to Brazil. The Brazilian authorities would not accept him, so he was sent to Argentina, but could not be landed there. Back to the United States he was sent and then back again to South America. The steamship company could show no proofs of his Russian birth, so he could not be returned to Russia.

Finally the Knights of Pythias discovered that he had joined their order in Jacksonville, Fla., and together with former Justice Leon Sanders succeeded in inducing the immigration authorities to permit Cohen to land, on the condition that if he proved to be a citizen of Russia he be deported after the war.

He was sent to the sanitarium at Greens Farms, Conn., as a charge of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and the Knights of Pythias.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Valuable Information

Note carefully the following directions for taking Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, the world famous tonic food and restorative.

Dyspepsia—Take a wineglassful with every meal. Discontinue the use of ice water, tea and coffee while taking.

Coughs and Colds—A wineglassful or two, sweetened with sugar, taken hot before retiring at night will afford relief and assist in breaking up the most obstinate cold.

Convalescence from grip and other wasting diseases—Use freely at meals.

Sleeplessness—Take one or two wineglassfuls every night before retiring.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a body builder, a blood and muscle maker and equally beneficial to men and women. Changes pale, sickly children into hungry red-cheeked pictures of health.

Keeps the body keyed up to a pitch of resistance that makes it difficult for grip and other diseases of a similar nature to take hold.

Endorsed by medical authorities.

FIND MANY GIRL DEFECTIVES

Probation Association Reports on Prosecution of Vice Traffickers.

An unusually high percentage of mental defectives was discovered by the New York Probation and Protective Association, 130 East Twenty-second Street, among delinquent girls last year. In the annual report of the association just made public it is asserted that of 164 cases taken under observation by Dr. Frederick Ellis and Dr. Anne T. Bingham, of the association, 56, or about 34 per cent., were found feeble minded.

Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page, President of the New York Probation and Protective Association, reviews the work of the association for the year. A great deal, he says, was accomplished at Waverly House and through the increased efforts of the Girls' Protective League.

From Oct. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1915, the association had 1,823 girls in its care, 811 of whom were referred for the first time. In addition, 1,999 girls applied to the association for employment only. A total number of 10,230 visits and investigations were made. At Waverly House 238 girls were cared for, 228 of them being admitted for the first time. Forty-two girls were committed to institutions because of their mental condition.

A great deal was accomplished in prosecuting traffickers in vice, and of those who led girls astray and then abandoned them to immorality. Of 95 such cases taken to court in the year, 39 resulted in convictions. Twelve of the men accused were discharged in Magistrates' Courts, 28 were discharged or acquitted by higher courts, and 16 cases are still pending.

TO-NIGHT, PROMPTLY AT 8

In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street

(ADMISSION BY CARD TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS)

and will continue

At The American Art Galleries

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Tomorrow (Tuesday), Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings of This Week, at 8 o'Clock

Administrator's Imperative and Final Sale

Nearly Five Hundred

Old and Modern Paintings

of the Early English, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and American Schools

From the widely known

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ON VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON

at The American Art Galleries

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

215 FRIEDMANS MEET.

Members of Circle from All Over the World to Hold a Reunion.

Friedmans to the number of 215 held a "little luncheon" yesterday afternoon at the home of Harry J. Friedman, President of the Friedman Family Circle, at 1,851 Seventh Avenue, in order that they might make arrangements for the dinner which they will give on Sunday, March 19, at Vienna Hall, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, in celebration of a reunion of the Friedman family.

Kiva Friedman, born in Munich, Germany, seventy-three years ago, and who founded the circle, is on his way from Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to attend the reunion. One of the Friedmans of most distinction who will be present is Mrs. Miriam Kellerman Friedman, 94 years old, who came from Munich in 1864. She has nine children, each having a family of from four to nine children, and each of these children has families ranging from two to six children.

Harry J. Friedman, the President of the circle, says that he has a very difficult time in upholding the dignity of the chair in conducting meetings of the circle. "When I call brother Friedman to order," he said, "everybody behaves; but when I say 'Brother Friedman, you are out of order,' everybody but the right man protests; and when I say, 'Brother Friedman, you are behind in your dues,' there is sometimes almost a riot."

FOR HOME CHARITY FIRST.

Society Protests Against the Big Relief Shipments to Europe.

A campaign against the shipment of food and supplies to war sufferers was started yesterday by the America First Society at a meeting at 162 Madison Avenue. The slogans of the society are "Charity Begins at Home," "Feed America First," and "Let Us Knit for Our Own Bread Line."

Workers will be posted at the doors of the different relief societies to distribute circulars asking that charity be confined to our own country. These circulars are headed: "The United States is Uncle Sam to the Whole World."

"Who has heard of anyone offering millions to meet the urgent demands of the suffering within our own country, caused by the European war?" the circular says. "Have we not many war victims within our own borders? In fact, are we not suffering in some degree from this mad, murderous, inhuman slaughter field called Europe?"

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the America First Society protests against the hysterical free shipment of food funds and fabrics out of the country and the disproportionate number of benefits being given for foreign countries, which average about 99 per cent., against those for our own needy. And that this prodigal shipping and benefit-giving has raised the cost of living in many instances equal to that of warring nations.

The next meeting will be held on Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

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Efficiency

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Efficiency built the Panama Canal, after inefficiency failed. The efficiency of the Panama Canal doubled the effectiveness of the U. S. Navy without adding a ship to it. It took over 8,000 miles out of the trip from New York to San Francisco, and changed the highway between London and Australia from Suez to Panama.

Efficiency insures against lost motion—it produces the utmost service out of equipment and yields the finest product, at the least cost.

You can identify CERTAIN-TEED Roofing by the name, which is conspicuously displayed on every roll or bundle. Look for this label, and be satisfied with none that doesn't show it.

Certain-teed Roofing is an efficiency product

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles.

There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest skyscraper to the smallest residence or out-building.

CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed. This guarantee is for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). Experience proves that it lasts longer.

Every advantage that men, money and machinery can offer is used to increase the production, maintain the quality and lower the cost. Each of the General's enormous mills is advantageously located to serve the ends of efficient manufacture and quick distribution. Each is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. Raw materials are purchased in enormous quantities and far ahead, thus guarding against the increased cost due to idle machinery. This also insures favorable buying, and the pick of the market.

Expert chemists at each mill, select and blend the asphalts. Every roll of CERTAIN-TEED is made under their watchful care.

CERTAIN-TEED resists the drying out process so destructive to ordinary roofing, because the felt is thoroughly saturated with a blend of soft asphalts, prepared by the General's Board of expert Chemists. It is then coated with a blend of harder asphalts, which keeps the inner saturation soft. This makes a roofing more pliable, and more impervious to the elements than the harder, drier kind.

CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers everywhere, at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof

GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Lessons in heating economy

Have you a home that will give you daily and nightly recuperation, so you can return vigorously to your business duties or rise to new ones? Associations of bankers are agreed that the business man or farmer should set aside part of the money he annually borrows and invest it in practical improvements for the home. A sanitary, cozily warmed house is the best insurance that the man is a good risk—that he *will succeed.*

"The surest loans we make are on radiator heated buildings. They are always so easily rentable and salable."

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

Bankers, builders, and real estate men all know the increase in property value and stability of investment where AMERICAN Radiators and IDEAL Boilers are installed and therefore gladly loan money to those who wish to make this improvement.

These outfits make property sell or rent quicker and at a profit. Every room in the house is heated with less care-taking than required to run one stove for one room, and millions of dollars have been saved in reduced fuel bills by the users of IDEAL-AMERICAN heating.

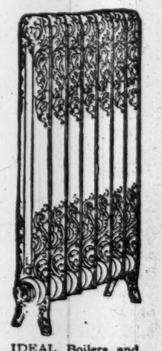
A No. 2-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 461 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $225, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

The lasting heat that costs the least

The most important question to settle about an *old* or new building is the heating. IDEAL heating has answered this question for hundreds of thousands of house-owners for over twenty-five years, and as an investment it is *permanent* and will command a good price even after the owner has enjoyed its comfort and savings for many years.

A little larger first investment over cost of a cheap heating equipment can be quickly overcome by omitting extra inner doors, chimneys, mantels, storm sash, weather strips, etc. You might better increase your borrowing at the bank, for the fuel and other savings that IDEAL heating will give you will make money for you far beyond the bank interest you have to pay.

Send at once for our (free) book "Ideal Heating," which gives most valuable information. Puts you under no obligation to buy.



IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators change any house into a *home.*

ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—a stationary, practical Cleaner. $150

We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead you have a practical outfit that is a part of the building—like radiator heating. Ask for catalog (free).

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

A "Tungsten" for Sunlight!

What the Tungsten filament did for electricity Rice's Gloss Mill White does for daylight. By treating ceilings and walls with it you can increase the daylight in your plant from 19% to 36% —save from half to three-quarters of an hour of the time you now burn artificial lights. Rice's is the only oil paint giving a glossy, tile-like finish.

Write for booklet "More Light." RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence and New York.

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

DEATH RATE LOWER.

Reduced from 15.8 to 15.1 Since 1913—Infant Mortality 101 in 1,000

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The annual report of the State Department of Health which will go to the Governor in a few days shows that from 1913 to 1915 the death rate in the State has been reduced from 15.8 to 15.1 a thousand. The infant death rate in the same time has fallen from 129 to 101 a thousand.

"Considerable criticism was expressed a year and a half ago," says Commissioner Biggs, "when this department made the promise to save 25,000 lives in New York State outside of New York City within five years if proper support were given to the work of the department by the Governor and the Legislature. The reduction from 1913 to 1915 indicates a saving of about 4,000 lives.

"The death rate for 1915 would undoubtedly have been lower had it not been for the emigration from this State of men in the early middle period of life, when the death rate is exceedingly low."

WHALE TURNS, KILLS TWO.

Crushed by Blow of Flukes—Others Hurled Into Sea.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 5.—Two men of the whaling bark Alice Knowles of this city were killed in an encounter with a whale off the coast of Africa, according to advices received here today. A private dispatch from St. Helena says that the bark has put in to that island to recruit ship, having lost the mate, Antonio T. Pina, and a sailor, Fidily Cecilia.

The men were in a small boat pursuing a whale which had been harpooned, when the quarry turned and attacked them. The mate and Cecilia were crushed by a blow from the whale's flukes. Other men in the boat were hurled into the sea, but were rescued by the crew of another boat.

Install Bridge Span in 5 Minutes.

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 5.—A delicate engineering feat was accomplished speedily today when the final span of a new Boston & Maine Railroad bridge across the Deerfield River at Bardwell's was put in place of the old section of bridge in five minutes and twenty-two seconds. The span is thirty-eight feet long, and the total weight which amounted to 2,200 tons was moved on rollers. The total length of the bridge is 575 feet, resting on six piers.

RURAL CREDIT PLAN CALLED FAVORITISM

Bill, as Offered, Said to Seek to Make of the Government an Agency for Farm Loans.

SHOWS DANGEROUS TREND

Other Interests Expected to Demand Similar Advantages for Financing Proposals.

The rural credits bill, reported by Senator Hollis, to provide a means whereby farmers may borrow money on long time land mortgages, is adversely criticised by the American Bankers' Association in the forthcoming number of its monthly Journal.

Commenting on that feature which provides that first mortgages executed to Federal land banks, or to joint stock land banks, and farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of the act shall be deemed instrumentalities of the Government and, as such, exempt from all taxes, the Journal says:

"Primarily the exemption from taxation of the bonds and mortgages to be created under the operation of this plan is based on a desire to make marketable securities of whose marketableness the supporters of the measure apparently have grave doubts. To make these securities instrumentalities of the Government of the United States goes beyond the achievement of this desire. It converts the Government into a farm loan agency, with the obvious result—if not the purpose—of competing with all existing plans of making farm loans and of destroying individual initiative and opportunity. It creates a favored class, and the correction of the idea of favoritism will not be found in the repeal or modification of this provision, but in the gradual inclusion of other classes in other favors of similar import.

"Instances of this tendency toward favoritism are plentiful. Recourse need not be had to the patently paternalistic bills which mark only individual views and will not be heard of again at this session of Congress. A glance at recent events will show the tendency. An indefinite number of Congressmen in the last session put forward plans to aid cotton growers by valorizing cotton through Government assistance.

"The plans ranged in form from the building of warehouses for withholding the cotton crop to the issuance of Government notes directly against this product. Advances were made by the Treasury in the form of Government deposits with banks, and even the President joined in a request that the interest rates on funds advanced against cotton be as low as 1 or 2 per cent.

"Some modification of the obvious favoritism was sought by giving the plan application to any other agricultural products, but this was obviously a subterfuge. If by private initiative a similar plan were sought as a means of raising or holding up the price on a manufactured product, there would be instant recourse to the anti-trust law and the creation of a sweeping demand that some one be put in jail.

"As to cotton itself, experience revealed that no recourse to eleemosynary action was necessary, and political doctors gradually recovered from the hysteria. But the same sort of effort is found in the Rural Credits bill. From every section there stares forth the desire to help the farmers at the expense of others, and the bill is charged with doubt on the part of its framers that they will succeed. They seem to have no confidence in their own product. They have filled the bill with alternative propositions and, by way of marking their general skepticism as to its necessity and practicability, they have inserted an amendment which imposes upon the Federal Farm Loan Board the obligation to carry on a publicity campaign designed to teach the farmer the advantages of borrowing money under the plan outlined in the bill and to teach investors the advantage and propriety of investing in farm loan bonds.

"Taken as a whole, the Rural Credits bill, which is promised speedy passage, is interesting and full of surprises. The fact that one of its announced purposes is 'to furnish a market for United States bonds' must not be taken too seriously. This is another alternative. It is the alternative to having the bill declared unconstitutional.

"The alternative of joint stock land banks stands as an inducement to private capital to form such institutions. There is no sentimentalism in the provision for the establishment of such banks, and it is their establishment by men experienced in the making of farm loans which holds out the promise of success. The Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, whose members have outstanding farm mortgage loans to the amount of $500,000,000, have been giving particular study to this section, and have made some suggestions for its amendment that are decidedly practical.

"Despite the efforts in the bill to discourage it, the Federal land banks will have competition. The men who are engaged in lending money on farm mortgage are not going out of business because of attempted monopoly by act of Congress. If the law is so devised that, instead of becoming competitors of the land banks, the farm loan men will become an integral part of the whole scheme of rural credits, success will be practically certain. In that event the farmers who desire to co-operate with one another will still be at liberty to do so, and they can do so under favorable circumstances. It has not yet been demonstrated that the American farmer wishes to co-operate."

ELIOT URGES EYE EDUCATION

President Emeritus of Harvard Says Sense Training Is Slighted.

Advocating the training of children in the uses of their senses, that they may develop as keen a perception as that of the practitioner in medicine, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard College, in a pamphlet which will shortly be issued by the General Education Board calls attention to certain defects in our present educational methods.

"In respect to the training of their senses," says Dr. Eliot, "the children of well-to-do parents nowadays are often worse off than the children of the poor, because they are not called upon to perform services in the household or on the farm which give practice in accurate observation and manual dexterity. The training of the senses should always have been a prime object in human education.

"The kind of education the modern world has inherited from ancient times was based chiefly on literature. As a result the programs of secondary schools in the United States allotted only an insignificant portion of school time to the cultivation of the perceptive power through music and drawing, and, until lately, boys and girls in secondary schools did not have their attention directed to the fine arts by any outsider or voluntary organizations."

That medicine and surgery have attained their remarkable progress in the last twenty-five years Dr. Eliot attributes to the training which the practitioner receives in accurate diagnosis, and its consequent high development of the perceptive faculties. Similar training in other branches of education Dr. Eliot believes to be of prime importance for the coming generation.

"The changes which ought to be made immediately in the programs of American secondary schools, in order to correct the glaring deficiencies in the programs," he says, "are, chiefly: The introduction of more hand, ear, and eye work, such as drawing, carpentry, turning, music, sewing, and cooking, and the giving of much time to the sciences of observation. These sciences should be taught in the most concrete manner possible—that is, in laboratories, with ample experimenting done by the individual pupil with his own eyes and hands, and in the field, through the pupil's own observation, guided by expert leaders."

Boy of 15 Held for Killing Youth.

Giochino Marcigliano, 15 years old, of 407 East Seventeenth Street was sent to the Children's Society yesterday charged with fatally stabbing Anthony Mule, 18, of 425 East Eighteenth Street, on the night of Feb. 27 last in a saloon at 417 East Eighteenth Street. According to witnesses, Marcigliano was imitating Charlie Chaplin and brushed against Mule. In a fight that followed Mule was stabbed so badly that he died last Thursday in Bellevue Hospital.

WANTS NATION'S AID IN FOREIGN TRADE

Commerce Body's President Urges Support in Exploiting Fields Opened by War.

DEPLORES FALSE ECONOMY

Advises Adequate Measures to Meet the "Immense Efforts" of America's Rivals in Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5. — Governmental aid to enable smaller American business concerns to participate on a competitive basis with larger organizations in developing commerce with foreign countries is urged by R. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston, S. C., the new President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a letter to members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Rhett contends that if either large or small American business concerns are to be successful in holding American markets entered during the war it is necessary that they should have governmental aid, such as is freely given by other countries.

The plan which he proposed, Mr. Rhett said, had received the almost unanimous indorsement of about 300 commercial organizations in forty-two States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. This indorsement was given through a referendum of the national chamber.

"This referendum," says Mr. Rhett in his letter to Congressmen, "places beyond a question of doubt the overwhelming sentiment of the commercial bodies of the United States that the Government should grant adequate support to American business in exploiting to the full the opportunity for the development of American commerce furnished by the European war."

Continuing, Mr. Rhett says:

"While it is obvious that the House Committee on Appropriations has not been convinced of the necessity for adequately increasing the field service of the United States, as was shown by the bill which the committee has reported, we trust that House members will keep in mind the immense efforts now being made by our commercial rivals both to hold their former markets in war time and to re-enter the foreign field with redoubled energy on consummation of peace. In touch, as the National Chamber is, with commercial activities all over the world, it is possessed of evidence in authoritative and official form of this great activity, which in comparison makes the efforts now put forward by the American Government, at a time of unparalleled opportunity, seem extremely small."

The promotion of American trade abroad by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Rhett explains in his letter, has had the constant attention of the National Chamber. Three years ago a sweeping business vote advocated large extensions of the work for the promotion of the commerce of this country. Congress went far toward carrying out the recommendations in the appropriation bill of that year.

"This was before the European war and had reference to the normal situation which then existed," Mr. Rhett continues. "The war has entirely changed that situation, and has made a necessity for the development of American commerce with foreign countries on a scale wholly without precedent. This necessity expires with the war. American business can hold only such markets as it has become firmly established in during this period of uncertain duration. American export trade has developed very greatly, and the volume of American foreign commerce has become an integral part of our internal prosperity."

Mr. Rhett points out that only the largest American firms are equipped to enter foreign markets on their own initiative. Even these are dependent in large part on the Government, as foreign trade rests for its success so largely on Governmental activity in such matters as commercial treaties and diplomatic and consular representation.

"Business men, as a class," Mr. Rhett concludes, "are the first to criticise Government extravagance and the quickest to favor movements in the direction of Governmental economy. At the present time they are well aware of the need for rigid economy, but they discriminate between that expenditure which would lead to extravagance and that false economy which means cutting down or refusing to grant the appropriations which would lead to the development of American commerce, agriculture and labor, and would have a manifold return in prosperity for all classes, as well as in the firm establishment of American commerce in the markets of the world."

The bill, which, among other things, makes appropriation for the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was reported less than a fortnight ago. It grants little of the new program for development urged by Secretary Redfield. The fund for promotion of commerce is increased from $75,000 to $125,000, but it is asserted that at least $250,000 is needed. There is $25,000 additional for the exploitation of South America, but no provision for more commercial attaches, whereas business men of the country wanted a large increase in the force.

THREE ARRESTED FOR ARSON

Woman's Dream of Fire Caused Watch That Caught One.

A dream that her home at 205 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, would soon be burned caused Miss Olympia Piselli to ask her brother, Antonio, and a friend, Paul Bardelletto, to watch the house Saturday night. According to the police, the two men caught May Rafferty, the 13-year-old daughter of the janitor of the house, shortly before midnight, going through the halls with a quart bottle of kerosene in her hands. She was arrested and taken to the Bergen Street Station, where she refused to talk. The girl was suspected of having started the eight fires which had been put out in the Fourth Avenue house since Christmas.

Following the alleged discovery yesterday of seven fires in the apartment of Adolph Licker and his wife on the ground floor of 627 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, Fire Marshal Brophy arrested the couple and locked them up at Police Headquarters, charged with arson.

The Lickers appeared at their apartment after the fires had been extinguished, and were questioned for seven hours by Brophy. They told conflicting stories, and the Marshal decided to hold them.

Firemen under Battalion Chief Quinn, who responded to the alarm, declared that they found two candles burning in the parlor in cavities where the flooring had been removed and kerosene poured. Three small blazes were in the dining room and two in a bedroom.

PRIEST'S SLAYER REJOICES.

Woman, Glad She Shot Him, Pleads to Leave Cell to See Children.

ST. PAUL, March 5.—A Coroner's inquest into the death of the Rev. Henry Jajeski, who was shot and killed last night at St. Casimir's Polish Catholic Church by Mrs. Aniela Dudek of Minneapolis, will be held Tuesday, it was stated tonight.

In her cell at the Central Police Station the woman, who is 38 years old, pleaded for permission to go home to her husband and seven children. She was glad, she said, that she had killed the priest because he had wronged her.

Celebration Wine May Kill Boy.

Disregarding his father's admonition, Louis Civitano, 5 years old, son of Dominic Civitano, an iceman, of 993 Columbus Avenue, drank a bottle of rare old Neapolitan wine, with which the family had been celebrating their arrival in this country ten years ago, and was later taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said that he may die from alcohol poinsoning. While the family and friends were drinking, the boy begged for some of the wine and was refused. His father put the bottle on the window sill, and while they were at supper Louis stole into the room and drank the contents. When Dr. Leddy arrived from the hospital the boy was in convulsions.

RASMUSSEN GOING NORTH.

Explorer to Start on New Arctic Expedition About April 1.

From Knud Rasmussen, a Danish explorer, who has visited many remote places in Greenland, a cable message has been received recently stating that he proposed to sail on his next expedition from Copenhagen, Denmark, to Greenland, about April 1. Through the courtesy of Rasmussen much of the news from MacMillan, leader of the Crocker Land Expedition, and his associates has been forwarded to America via Denmark by the explorer, whose ship, the Kap York, was the last one to return from Greenland.

According to cable advices, the region Rasmussen proposes to explore is the desolate country between Peary Land and Greenland, and to the north of Etah, where Donald B. MacMillan and his fellow-explorers are icebound for the present Winter and Spring. If conditions are favorable it is not unlikely that Rasmussen will endeavor to establish direct communication with Dr. E. O. Hovey of New York, who is in charge of the Crocker Land Relief Expedition, which at last accounts was stationed at North Star Bay, about 125 miles south from MacMillan.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,750	at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$4,600
6,000	at 5%	on four-story and basement brick apartment, value	11,500
10,000	at 5%	on four-story and basement store and apartment, value	15,000
28,500	at 4½%	on four-story and basement brick and store business building, value	45,000

Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.

New York Mortgage & Security Company

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880-Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

$11,000,000 Less Taxes Yearly and A Square Deal for New York City—

IF Your Representatives at Albany Stand by Their City.

Adv. No. 1

THIS City is grossly discriminated against in taxation under present laws. It is forced to pay two-thirds of the cost of maintaining certain state activities outside the City and is then compelled to pay the entire cost of these activities in the City itself.

For instance:

It now pays more to repair local dirt roads in upstate townships than it does to repair its own streets in Manhattan and The Bronx.

It bears its share of the construction and maintenance of eleven normal schools in other parts of the state, but receives no state assistance for its own normal schools.

It is committed to the payment of $182,000,000 for state highways outside the City, but receives nothing in return.

It pays two-thirds of the expenses of the upstate Public Service Commission, but is compelled to bear the entire expense of the Commission in this district.

The $11,000,000 Square Deal Program

It is to remedy manifest injustices, such as these, which cost the City $11,000 000 a year, that the undersigned Committee has been formed. The City has been assured that *if the legislators from New York City unite* in support of "the $11,000,000 Square Deal Program," the Legislature will pass it.

Many of the Assemblymen and Senators from this City have already pledged themselves to it. (We will print their names later.)

Others are silent or hostile.

The City ought to present a solid front in the Legislature. Its delegation ought not to split on such an issue! With a solid delegation from this City the whole program can be passed.

MASS MEETING at Carnegie Hall, March 10

TAX REDUCTION COMMITTEE. ASTOR HOUSE BUILDING

The Tax Reduction Committee now consists of about 150 persons. It represents no individual and no party. It is composed of Republicans, Democrats and Progressives, of bankers and representatives of organized labor, of merchants and professional men, of every class in the community that is interested in securing fair treatment for New York City. The Committee has been organized solely to assert the rights of this community and to protect the City's taxpayers.

Executive Committee, WILLIAM HAMLIN CHILDS, Chairman.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, EDWARD C. BLUM, PETER J. BRADY, ABRAM I. ELKUS, ALFRED E. MARLING, LAURENCE M'GUIRE, C. G. M. THOMAS, CYRUS C. MILLER, WELDING RING, JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS.

Adv. No. 1. More To-morrow

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Doing away with Coupons, Premiums and Costly Boxes, and giving a Double Quantity of high-class Turkish Cigarettes.

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100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES

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THE health of a nation depends upon the strength of its individuals. The strength of the individual depends upon his mode of living.

Men and women who eat and drink, work and play in MODERATION form the backbone of a nation's strength.

Those who do not live moderately lose energy and endurance. THEY will find good, pure beer a valuable source of nourishment. It will increase their strength and vitality, stimulate the appetite, act as an aid to digestion and tonic to the nerve centers.

As nerves and digestion are dependent upon each other, it restores harmony to both.

The absolute wholesomeness and purity of its ingredients and the advanced scientific facilities by which it is brewed, brands

RUPPERT'S Knickerbocker

The Beer That Satisfies

as the Ideal National Temperance Beverage.

It is a beverage that is absolutely pure, and when used in moderation is the ideal beverage of the temperate and the logical food-drink of temperance. It is the product of hygienic brewing, careful filtering, proper aging, sanitary bottling and thorough pasteurization, making it a beverage that is unsurpassed by any beer, anywhere.

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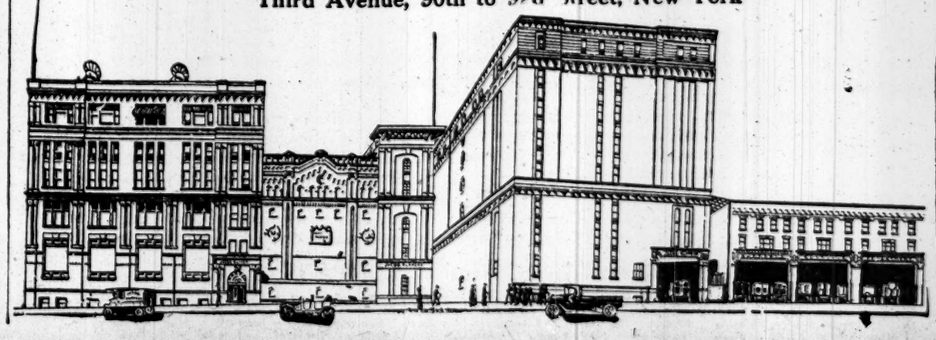


CITY RELIEF BILLS HAVE MANY CRITICS

Real Estate Men Object to Pay-as-You-Go Measure and Tax Day Changes.

ASK FOR A CONFERENCE

County Officers Alleged Mayor Is Wrong in His Figures as to $2,000,000 Saving.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has requested a conference with the Mayor, Senator Elon R. Brown, Martin Saxe, Chairman of the State Tax Commission, and Lawson Purdy, President of the local Tax Board, upon two of the measures introduced into the Legislature by Senator Brown's committee for the purpose of benefiting the city's financial condition. These measures relate to the establishment of the pay-as-you-go policy for the city and the moving back of the payment of taxes from May 1 and Nov. 1 to Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

This conference will be attended by representatives of financial institutions interested in real estate, such as life insurance, trust, title and mortgage companies, and savings banks, as well as representative real estate owners and brokers. The Advisory Council, of which Alfred E. Marling is Chairman and Cyrus C. Miller Chairman of the Executive Committee, states that although the principle of these bills might be approved there are specific aspects which may prove to be burdensome to real estate.

Means Mandatory Legislation.

"With regard to the bill providing for the establishment of the pay-as-you-go policy," says a statement issued by the council yesterday, "it primarily imposes mandatory legislation upon the city at a time when city officials have been decrying legislation of a mandatory character and earnestly beseeching the Legislature for home rule. However, the policy of pay-as-you-go is an admirable one and should have been adopted by the city many years ago. Yet under present real estate conditions it is open to question whether property owners at the present time could assume responsibility for the obligations incurred by the predecessors of the present city administration and simultaneously be responsible for some of the liabilities which should be borne by posterity.

Land Values Increase.

"With reference to the bill for moving back the tax date, it has been estimated that although a saving of interest upon money borrowed by the city between the dates suggested for collection and the dates now observed would be approximately $2,500,000, yet the city would actually lose $3,500,000 by such a procedure, because the increase in land values between the two dates would bring to the city increased taxes. It must further be recalled that the larger percentage of city tax comes from real estate. Since the property owner receives his income merely through monthly installments, it is necessary quite frequently for him to borrow money to pay his taxes. The individual owner would therefore have to pay five per cent. or six per cent. upon his money, in comparison with the city's being required to pay but from three per cent. to four per cent. in case it borrowed the money.

"It has been suggested that an additional inequity would obtain in that by moving back the date for collection of taxes the date for assessment would also be put back. This would mean that the property owner whose land and building are decreasing in value, as they quite rapidly do in certain sections of the city, would be required to pay a larger tax than the owner whose premises are increasing in value. In other words, the owner with a decrement would bear an unequal burden, compared with the owner with an increment, in value.

Burden to Property.

"In this connection, it must also be remembered that interest charges on mortgages and many other obligations fall due on Jan. 1 and July 1. It may mean serious inconvenience, if not a burden, to property owners to be required to assume all of the charges against their property upon these two specific dates of the year, when, considering the other factors which have already been mentioned, the distribution of the tax charges might be wisely placed at other times of the year.

"These objections are not without merit and in many instances would prove of vital significance to property owners. It is with a view of discussing and analyzing them thoroughly that the Advisory Council has requested a conference with Senator Brown, the Mayor, Mr. Saxe and Mr. Purdy, the two latter of whom are now inclined to oppose the bill for moving back the time for collection of taxes. In principle these two measures of Senator Brown's are of considerable value, and probably, after certain modifications, the objections raised can be entirely eliminated. The entire program of Senator Brown's marks a progressive step in fiscal legislation, and these two measures in particular may prove to be of inestimable benefit to real estate and taxpayers in general."

County Officials Revolt.

Register Edward T. O'Loughlin of Kings County, through Register Edward Polak of Bronx County, Chairman of the Conference of County Officials, forwarded yesterday to the Mayor and other city officials a reply to a statement made by Mayor Mitchel to the members of the Legislative conference in the City Hall recently that if control was given to the Board of Estimate over the salaries of county employes and if it could establish certain minor consolidations the board could save $2,000,000 a year and reduce the tax rate 2.5 points. The county officials declare the Mayor is "away off" in his figures.

"Reduced to its ultimate," Register O'Loughlin says, "the fact remains that out of a gross total cost of $1,925,470.63 for the year 1916; for the offices of County Clerk, Register, Commissioner of Records, Commissioner of Jurors, Public Administrator, and Sheriff for all five counties the Mayor and his Board of Estimate will have to make a further reduction of $1,074,499.75, which is mandatory and which cannot be considered in the plan whereby he proposes to save $2,000,000 a year. The difference between $1,925,074.63, the total cost of the offices above enumerated in all five counties, and $1,074,499.75, the mandatory appropriations for the same offices, is $850,970.88, which is all the Mayor will have to work upon in making these reductions."

Criticise Subway Finances.

The Kings County Register says the city's debt service liability has reached "the staggering sum of $87,213,210.11," and he adds:

"When the present Board of Estimate took hold of the city's affairs in 1910 this item was $47,228,078.33, meaning that since 1910 the interest on bonded debt, &c., has increased about $19,990,131.78 annually.

"Taking this $19,990,131.78 annual increase of interest on debt as a basis for computation, we arrive at the startling, staggering revelation that the present Mayor and his colleagues, who seek to intrude upon the affairs of the county officials, have increased the bonded debt of the city in that short time at least $399,802,635.60.

"Digging further into the facts, as revealed by these figures, we reach the cancer in this condition of municipal sore and discover that much of it is due to the manner in which the subway finances have been mismanaged."

Friday's Mass Meeting.

The Tax Reduction Committee, which has organized a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall next Friday evening to rally the support of the citizens of New York in favor of the city relief bills in the Legislature, has announced that the coming week is to be the pivotal week of its activities. In the absence of William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the committee, the work of organization has been taken over by Alfred E. Marling, who is Chairman of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

At the meeting in Carnegie Hall on Friday, Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, will speak on the effects of the new bills upon labor in the metropolitan area. Mayor Mitchel will speak upon the details of the measures and discuss them separately in their relation to the city administration.

SAGE DRAWS PLAN FOR STATE BUDGET

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Wants Both Income and Expenses Considered.

ENDS 'BACK-ROOM' METHODS

Budget Clerks to Compile Information Throughout Year — Wagner Proposes an Audit Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, announced tonight that he would introduce tomorrow the first bill to establish a comprehensive budget-making system, in that it provides for consideration of both the State's income and expenditures. All previous measures, including the Whitman plan, have aimed to control the State's expenditures without reference to sources of income. Differing from the suggestions of the Constitutional Convention and of Governor Whitman, which provided for an executive budget, Senator Sage's bill provides that the budget shall be compiled by committees of the two houses of the Legislature. It recognizes the Governor's right to make suggestions by providing that the Executive may submit to the Legislature a list of departmental requests together with his own ideas of how much money the departments should have, but nothing the Governor could do would be final.

Under Senator Sage's bill there would be two budget clerks, who would work all the year in the preparation of data for the Legislature. The bill also continues the budget committees of the Legislature through the recess, with power to appoint sub-committees and conduct investigations into the expenditures of State moneys. The budget clerks and the committees would submit their reports to the Legislature soon after it convenes.

The Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, under the Sage bill, would submit to the Legislature not later than March 15 of each year a budget containing proposed State expenditures, together with an itemized estimate of the probable revenues of the State, and an estimate of the amount, if any, which would have to be raised by direct tax to meet the demands of the budget. The budget, containing all appropriations, would have to remain before both houses for eight legislative days in printed form before passage. No amendment is permitted in the last three days.

"Much of the criticism directed against the appropriation of State moneys," said Senator Sage tonight, "has been directed against two features: First, the multiplicity of appropriation bills, and second, the lack of publicity, and the passage of the big appropriation measures in the confusion of the closing hours of session. The delay in the final presentation to the Legislature of the appropriation bills has been due in large measure to the fact that when the committees get to work in January they are forced to commence the gathering of the necessary information upon which to base the bills.

"By providing, as I have done in this bill, for a study of the financial needs of the State during the recess of the Legislature, all of this information can be gathered in advance and the committees will be prepared to go to work immediately after the Legislature has organized.

"I think that the bill I shall introduce meets all of the substantial criticisms which have been made against legislative practices in the past. The provision for one appropriation bill will prevent the passage early in the session and before the total of proposed appropriations is known, of a multiplicity of bills carrying appropriations. The fullest publicity is provided for, and if it is enacted into law and its provisions followed, there will be an end to the so-called backroom methods which have been severely criticised. Equally as important as either of these are the provisions to enable the Legislature to have before it early in the session all of the necessary information upon which to base its action on appropriation measures."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, will introduce tomorrow night an amendment to the Senate rules providing for an Audit Committee to be composed of members of the minority to criticise and suggest changes in the budget, made by the majority.

"This proposal is absolutely novel so far as our Federal and State Governments are concerned, in the handling of budgets and appropriation bills," Senator Wagner said. "It has been tried, however, with great success in other countries. There is such a committee in the English Parliament and in Canada. It is conceded by all students of our Government that what is lacking in the making up of our appropriation bills is an effective and intelligent criticism of items making up such budgets. It is well known that in our own Legislature, outside of the chairmen of the committees dealing with the budget, very few members have any knowledge of the contents of the budget, and they are asked to vote away on the closing day of the session the State's money without any knowledge of the necessity of the appropriations, and whether they embody extravagance.

"I confidently assert that no measure could be adopted which would tend more to real economy than this measure I propose. Give the minority the power proposed by this new rule and it will change the method of making up the budget from a one-man affair to a thorough and intelligent discussion on the floor of the Legislature. The rule also provides that the Governor or other State officials if they choose, may appear before the Legislature to answer any criticism of appropriations requested."

Consideration of the 1916 appropriations is well advanced. The leaders now propose to introduce in the Assembly two weeks before adjournment one appropriation bill. It is proposed to have the final printed measure before both houses a week before the final vote. The bill in its final form went before the Assembly last year at 2:15 o'clock in the morning, a half hour before final adjournment, after a fourteen-hour session.

While the appropriation bill this year retains little of the Governor's budget proposal except the cover, the general appropriations bill, the supply bill, and the construction bill are composed in one measure for the first time. The friends of the Governor assert that the movement for fiscal reform is the result of his agitation. Others assert that the Constitutional Convention deserves the credit.

STATE SQUATTERS WARNED.

Commissioner Pratt Notifies 255 That They Must Vacate.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Letters warning 255 occupants of State land, who hold the ground illegally, to vacate, were mailed today by George D. Pratt, State Conservation Commissioner. The Commissioner declared it was the last warning squatters on State land would receive.

In the last four months, Mr. Pratt announced, the cases of 265 squatters had been settled by agreements to vacate the land held illegally or in some cases to comply with the terms of the Conservation law.

Commissioner Pratt announced that 104 squatters on State lands had notified his department that they would resort to the courts in an attempt to hold the land.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The moderate drinker always demands a mild and mellow Whiskey.

He is too wise to do otherwise.

He knows that it is the way to continue moderate—by drinking that mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A 300 horse-power car

One of our owners writes us:

"I can't believe my New Mitchell has anything less than 300 horse-power under the hood, from the things it does. I have thrown out the clutch and come to a dead stop in traffic and then forgotten to shift gears and started on high. As to hills, it is a never-ending delight. My car sweeps up the steepest grades with an effortless ease that ALWAYS surprises and delights me afresh. I feel sorry for the nice looking people in the costly cars I pass on almost every hill. They just can't know the joy of motoring because they haven't got a 300 horse-power car like mine."

Power

Have you ever ridden behind an exquisitely refined but very high powered engine? Have you ever experienced the feel of irresistible POWER that makes the car and the passengers feel like a featherweight? Can you imagine the lightest touch bringing this power down to a drowsy, dreamy gentleness of motion, soft as sunshine, and then, with a pressure almost as slight, sending it up to the soaring speed, the irresistible onrush of a great projectile?

That is the way the New Mitchell rides. It DOES feel like "300 horse-power under the hood." It DOES sweep by other cars on the hills.

It will take you to the end of a journey FASTER as well as more comfortably. It will take you through bad places twenty miles an hour faster than any other car we know of. It will take you over sixteen miles of BAD roads on one gallon of gas. Eighteen miles on a gallon is commonplace.

THE New Mitchell $1,250

"Every Mitchell sells another"

It will take you over hills forty miles an hour on high or three miles an hour. It will turn round on HIGH in the middle of any ordinary hill and THEN go the rest of the way on high. It will go up an ordinary hill at THREE miles an hour on high. THAT is what "300 horse-power under the hood" means to you—something other cars CAN'T do.

Power Isn't Everything

Other riding qualities are just as important as power. The New Mitchell rides restfully. There is a buoyant ease about it which is a distinct bodily benefit. You can FEEL your body being rested, eased and benefited. That sounds extreme—but TRY it, and if you DON'T feel it, DON'T buy the car. It is not due to its remarkable cantilever springs alone. It is a perfect co-ordination of the whole car, its design, its suspension, its workmanship, a perfect unity of parts, which seem to GROW together, just as the body of a horse grows between its front and rear legs.

Just remember, the New Mitchell gives a RIDING quality which, like its PERFORMANCE quality, didn't EXIST before last June and which, so far as we know, you CAN'T GET in other cars at any price—and this means ANY price—and we OUGHT to know.

We sell New Mitchells to give you a service which will rejoice your heart, which will put a new delight into your life. We sell them to give you more than you expect, more than you hope for. We intend that they shall and we see to it that they do. With a wonderful car we sell you SAFETY, a SURE satisfaction, which no mere mechanism at any price can secure to you because every Mitchell dealer will give you SERVICE.

To sum up—The New Mitchell is giving to owners right around you a service which cars just DIDN'T give before last June. It has been bought and used by the greatest engineers, the greatest executives of this nation, in preference to ANY other car, irrespective of price. It is a big car, a beautiful car, one you will be very, very proud of. It rides with the softness of sunshine; it drives with the power of a thunderbolt. Won't you come in and SEE how big, how beautiful, how luxurious it is?

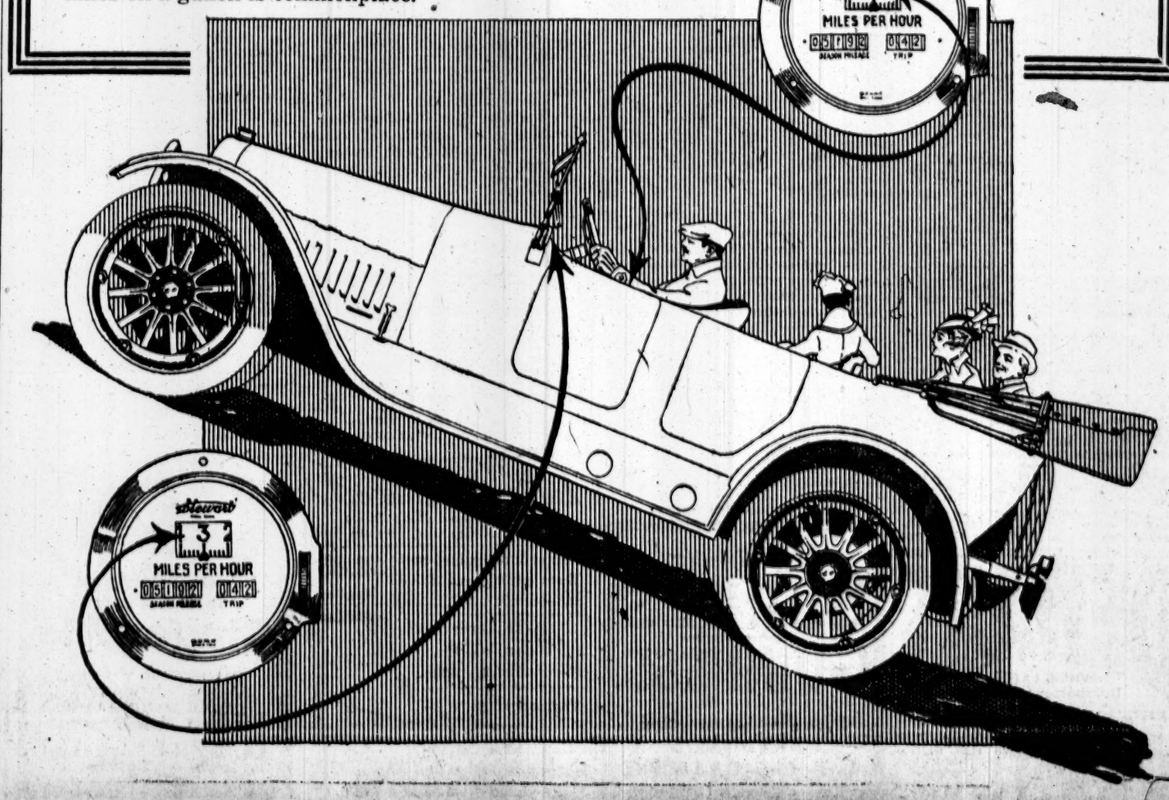
Carl H. Page Motors Co.

Harry N. Pyke "A Place in the Sun" J. A. Clarke

Columbus Circle, Facing South

New York

BROOKLYN NEWARK PHILADELPHIA NEW HAVEN



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Purely Vegetable

Constipation,

Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.

OR at Night

until relieved

Chocolate-Coated or Plain

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Present-day odds against Shakespeare on the stage

Is there a gap between present-day audiences and Shakespeare?

Is the actor of our time trained to give Shakespeare, or is he trained not to?

Have we, the audience, been trained to take Shakespeare, or have we been trained away from Shakespeare?

What are the actors' problems with the great roles?

Why are there plenty of great Hamlets, and no great Macbeths?

Was Shakespeare great enough to be rightly interpreted in many different ways?

How did President Adams want Juliet played, and why was he severe on Desdemona?

These questions are authoritatively answered in the fourth Shakespearean Supplement of The New York Times, issued next Sunday, March 12.

The contributors are:

Alexander Woollcott,
James K. Hackett,
Edith Wynne Matthison.

There is also an interesting letter written by John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, to James Henry Hackett.

The photographs, reproductions of paintings and old prints, represent famous actors and scenes in Shakespeare's plays.

Order Today

To make sure of getting The Sunday Times and the Shakespearean Supplement, it is advisable that you order through your newsdealer today. For those unable to get the first three numbers of The Sunday Times and who want the full set, extra copies of the Shakespearean Supplement were printed. These can be sent you, while they last, together with the remaining supplements and The Sunday Times, for the full subscription price of fifty cents or five cents a copy.

Address Shakespeare Department,

The New York Times

Times Square, New York City

GIANTS' YOUNGSTERS PLAY STRONGLY AND CRUMPLE DALLAS TEAM

DALLAS SUCCUMBS TO M'GRAW'S COLTS

Giant Recruits Display Speed and Skill in Beating Texans by 9 to 2 Score.

PLAY WITHOUT AN ERROR

Ritter and Kramer Deliver an Effective Line of Twirling and Their Mates Wield Bats.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 5.—Oppressively hot weather thawed a good baseball game out of McGraw's juveniles here this afternoon. Playing to a crowd of 2,500 at Gardner Park they overwhelmed the Dallas leaguers by a score of 9 to 2. Their attack on three Dallas pitchers netted twelve hits and their defense was flawless, not an error being charged against them.

There were no startling features as the Giants took an early lead by hammering out five runs in the third inning. Bill Ritter pitched the first six innings and the total damage inflicted upon him was two hits and two runs. Kramer finished the game in fine style.

Aside from a flurry of wildness in the fourth inning Ritter completely baffled the Texans. He issued four of his total of five bases on balls in that one bad inning, forcing in a run and permitting another to score on an infield out.

Babbington and Martin killed many hits for Dallas by their accurate work in the infield. Kelly, Babbington, Shepher, and Ritter were conspicuous in the batting. Jack Adams, formerly of the St. Louis Browns, shut out the Giants for two innings and then succumbed to an assault by the entire New York batting order.

After the Giants had batted once around and scored five runs, Adams was relieved by Landsy, who was hit for the other four runs in the next three innings. The Giants got only one hit off the last Dallas pitcher.

Manager Jennings and several members of the Detroit team saw the game, as did Tris Speaker, who lives near here.

This morning McGraw and Jennings played a special match at the Dallas Golf Club. The score of McGraw's victory has been barred from publication.

The Giants will go back to Marlin tonight, but another team will play here next Saturday and Sunday. Fred Merkle and Pol Perritt have arrived at the training camp, but John Foster's delegation, which was due there tonight, has been delayed.

The score of the game follows:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cole, cf	4	1	1	3	0	Jos'on, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Farrell, lf	5	1	1	1	0	Stupp, 2b	4	0	0	2	6
Jac'on, rf	3	1	1	0	0	Mc'Iss, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	1	2	11	0	Wo'ky, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Bab'n, 2b	5	1	2	4	3	B're's, ss	3	1	0	0	0
Martin, ss	4	0	1	2	5	Tracy, 3b	2	1	0	0	0
Shep'r, 3b	4	2	1	1	1	Tr'ner, rf	3	0	1	4	1
W'ndell, c	2	1	0	5	0	Tr'tz'n, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Ritter, p	3	1	2	0	2	McDon., c	3	0	0	6	2
Kram'r, p	1	0	0	0	1	Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
						L'dry, p	2	0	1	1	3
						Horn, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Crouch	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	9	12	27	13	Total	28	2	3	27	17

*Batted for Bono in the ninth inning.

Errors—Stupp, Tracy, Trainer, McDonough.

New York	0	0	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	—9
Dallas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

First base on errors—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Kelly, Farrell. Sacrifice flys—Jacobson. Stolen bases—Jacobson, Babbington, Wendell, Farrell. Left on bases—New York, 6; Dallas, 6. Double play—Ritter, Babbington, and Kelly. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 3; off Landry, 2; off Ritter, 5; off Kramer, 1. Struck out—By Ritter, 2; by Kramer, 2; by Landry, 1; by Bono, 2. Hits—Off Ritter, 2 in six innings; off Adams, 5 in three innings; off Landry, 7 in three innings. Umpire—Mr. Pondrum. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

YANKEE BOXMEN SEEM FIT.

Batters Especially Impressed with Slim Love's Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 5.—Most of Donovan's large pitching squad has been here nearly two weeks, and the plan of coming early has served its purpose fairly well. The weather has not been any too good, but the elements have interrupted work for a whole day only twice, and work has been going ahead fairly regularly, and with slow and steady development. Therefore, the manager of the Yankees has been able to form an estimate of what the different youngsters can do.

Caldwell, Fisher and Shawkey of the regular box brigade are the only ones who haven't been on exhibition frequently. Caldwell is further along than the other two, because he has been here longer. Fisher hasn't pitched to batters at all as yet. He did not feel very lively the first few days in camp, but is better now.

The season of practice games, opened yesterday, will go right ahead. The first one contained agile fielding and effective pitching. The pitching looked good as compared to the batting, because the batters haven't had sufficient practice to cope with strong twirling. The eight youngsters trotted out by Donovan were all considerable of a mystery to the batters, who spoke especially of the considerable amount of stuff, meaning speed, that Slim Love, the lofty twirler, displayed.

Lee Magee was in left field and Fritz Maisel in centre, an arrangement which is likely to be continued. These two seem to be surer of their positions than the candidates for right field, and with High, Gilhooley and Cook from whom to choose the other gardener, the right field race is a very open one. Magee was the livest wire of them all yesterday.

Aragon did splendidly at third base, and Boone is another who has been playing that junction admirably. Baker is due tomorrow, and doubtless will take the bag as soon as his maimed hand permits.

ICE YACHTS TIP IN GALE.

The Spy Is Twice Upset in Fast Work on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Mar. 5.—Members of the Independent Ice Yacht Club braved the northwest gale that swept over the snow and ice covered Shrewsbury today, and their little white-winged fliers did some spectacular racing and sailing off the Independent Club House.

The Banshee, owned by Clarence Fisher of Newark and Ralph B. Sickels of this place, which was doubled reefed and heavily ballasted, and Chester Minton's Spy showed the greatest speed, going at better than a two-minute clip. The Spy was unable to finish a race, being blown completely over twice. Miss Dorothy Bull, who was tending sheet, and Chester Minton, at the tiller, were dumped out each time, but righted the boat and sailed on.

Some of the skippers wore goggles to keep the flying snow spray from blinding them, and the Banshee was equipped with a canvas windshield. The boats were sailing on a single runner most of the time, the skippers holding on for dear life.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

WORLD'S SKATING RECORD.

Roy McWhirter Lowers 300-Yard Mark to 0:25 2-5.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Roy McWhirter of the Northwest Skating Club made a new amateur world's record for 300 yards straightaway today in a skating meet at Humboldt Park, when he covered the distance in 0:25 2-5.

The previous record was held by George D. Phillips, who skated the distance in 0:31 2-5 at Cortland, N. Y., in 1893. The professional record is 0:23 2-5.

WIND BOTHERS GUNNERS.

Big Field at Travers Island, but Scores Are Low.

One of the largest fields that has ever shot in a week-end event at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club was on the firing line yesterday afternoon. A high wind from the northeast somewhat marred the sport and as a result the scores did not come up to the usual average. An indication of the weather condition is told in the work of C. J. Stein, winner of the scratch prize. He took the most important trophy of the day with a total of 88 out of a possible 100 targets.

Not a single straight string of 25 targets was made during the afternoon. As a result there were many legs won on the usual weekly fixtures. Four gunners won legs on the Haslin trophy. They were L. W. Thompson, C. W. Berner, F. Fowler, and J. H. Vanderveer. Only one 25 total was returned in the shoot for the Tournament Cup. The marksman with the full card was J. H. Vanderveer. Six gunners scored legs on the Accumulation prize. They were G. W. Lembeck, W. R. Delehanty, M. McVey, Jr., J. G. Batterson, N. Webb, Jr., and R. M. Owen.

N. Webb, Jr., also was the winner of the weekly shoot for the Travers Island Cup. He took the prize after a shoot-off against C. W. Berner, the only other gunner to have a full score. Webb also won a special 25-target event after a shoot-off. F. Fowler was the high handicap gunner. He stood alone with a full score of 100 targets.

Eighteen gunners faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday, and, despite the northwest wind whistling across the range on Harrison Island, some excellent scores were returned. B. H. Stoddard carried off the honors of the day. He not only won the high handicap prize with a total of 98 on his handicap of 12, but he won legs for both the Monthly and the Accumulation Cups, both with full scores of 25.

The high scratch prize went to J. A. McLoughlin with a total of 88 out of the possible 100 to his credit. Commodore A. P. Bennett won the take-home trophy.

CLOSE SOCCER MATCH.

Continentals Defeat Bridgeport After Two Extra Periods.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 5.—It required two extra fifteen-minute periods to decide today's soccer match between the Continentals of New York and the eleven of the Bridgeport City Football Club, in the fourth round of the annual cup tie competition of the United States Football Association. The Continentals won by the score of 1 goal to 0. The game was fast from start to finish.

For ninety minutes the rival teams struggled to gain the upper hand, and then Referee Burnside ordered an extra half hour, the teams to play fifteen minutes each way. The first of these extra periods expired without the deadlock having been broken, but soon after the change of ends, Lonie, outside left on the Continental team, took a pass from Puxty on the left wing and sent in a beautiful shot which scored, and won the game for the New Yorkers.

SCORES OF OTHER SOCCER GAMES.

At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 2; Camerons, 0.

At Subway Field—Subway F. C., 9; Hungarians, 1.

At Lenox Oval—Clan MacDonalds, 7; Columbia Oval, 0.

At Lenox Oval—I. R. T. Strollers, 6; Bohemians, 1.

At Mosholu's Dam Park—St. George's F. C., 10; Spartans, 0.

At Chelsea Park—St. George's F. C., 8; Manchester Unity, 1.

At Harlem Field—Yonkers, 1; Clan MacDuff, 1.

SPIRITED POLO PLAY.

Whites Defeat Blues in Indoor Match at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 5.—In a spirited indoor polo match at the Armory between Deal and Red Bank polo players, the Whites defeated the Blues by the score of 9½ goals to 5. Goals from difficult angles were made by Walter Rossback and Leo McKee for the Whites. William G. Stonebridge scored all the goals for the Blues. George C. Sherman of New York, President of the Indoor Polo Association, refereed.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—The playing of William Rademaekers and Jack Wade enabled the East Orange Lancers to defeat the Essex Troop Mosquitos in an Indoor Polo League game played at the Essex Troop Armory this afternoon. The score of the game was 9½ to 4. Wade and Rademaekers each scored two goals. The troopers allowed the East Orange players a goal handicap, but the Lancers did not need this to win.

ST. NICKS STILL LEAD.

But They Have to Defeat Boston A. A. to Win Hockey Title.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Nicholas H. C.	6	1	.857
Boston A. A.	5	2	.714
Harvard Club	4	4	.500
Crescent A. C.	3	4	.429
Hockey Club	0	7	.000

With only two more games to be played in the Amateur Hockey League series of 1916, the champion St. Nicks hold the lead in the race for the title. They will meet the Boston A. A. in the final game at St. Nicholas Rink Saturday night. If the St. Nicks win they will gain their third successive championship, but if they lose they will be in a tie with the Hub seven, making a deciding contest necessary. The game promises to be one of the most bitterly fought of the season.

The only other game on the league schedule will be between the Hockey Club and the Crescent A. C., in the local rink Thursday night. If the Brooklyn clubmen win they will be in a tie for third place with the Harvard Club of Boston.

Penguin Wins Scooter Race.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 5.—Scooters furnished an exciting race over the frozen surface of Manhasset Bay this afternoon when the Penguin, owned by James O'Brien of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club won from the Walrus, owned by James W. Alker of the same organization. The race was over a triangular five-mile course, and was won by the narrow margin of 1 minute 5 seconds. The Penguin covered the distance in 31 minutes.

Clark Leads at Pocket Billiards.

CHICAGO, March 5.—George, Clark, the Brooklyn pool expert, is now in first place in the race for the national pocket billiards championship. Clark's record is four victories and no defeats. The champion, Bennie Allen, scored his first victory Saturday. Petrie, Greenleaf, and Blankenship have each won three and lost one.

WAGERS JESS WILL WIN BY KNOCKOUT

Jones, Willard's Manager, Bets $1,000 Even with Dorgan—Moran in Fine Condition.

The feeling of confidence in Jess Willard's camp that the champion will win from Frank Moran at Madison Square Garden on March 25 by a knockout has become so strong that Tom Jones, Willard's manager, has wagered $1,000 at even money with Ike Dorgan, manager of Moran, that Willard will knock out the Pittsburgher. This is one of the few good-sized bets on the bout that have been made thus far. Jones is credited with being a shrewd bettor, and he made the wager with Dorgan with the greatest apparent satisfaction. He has also made other bets that the champion will register the dream-punch on Moran.

The betting fraternity is just becoming active on this bout, and the coming week may see some large wagers registered. Some of the wise gamblers are willing to take the Moran end at good odds, but there have been no bets made which indicate that Moran's backers are willing to take a chance on his outpointing the champion, except at wide odds.

One betting commissioner has $3,000 to bet at odds of 10 to 8 that Willard will get the majority of the newspaper decisions. On account of the no-decision rule of the State Athletic Commission, newspaper decisions are the only basis for a decision, and to most bettors, this is not a satisfactory conclusion in many cases. A few bets have been made at even money that Moran will stay six rounds. Many of Moran's friends are willing to bet large amounts at even money that he will stay the ten rounds with Willard.

Moran took thinks easy at his training quarters at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse, in Walker Avenue, yesterday. In the morning he took a two-mile run, and then came back and spent the day reading the newspapers. Moran will start his training early today. He will take a five-mile romp this morning, and in the afternoon will do some gymnasium work. He did no boxing at Saratoga, but may spar a few rounds today with Willie Lewis. Later in the week he will get down to boxing in earnest and will have plenty of this kind of exercise before the big bout.

Moran has engaged a boxer from Pittsburgh named John Lally, who is almost as tall as Willard. Bartley Madden, the New Jersey heavyweight, has been Moran's sparring partner for some time and has always brought good luck to the Moran camp. He will do a lot of boxing with the challenger Moran will also try to engage Jimmy Johnston's heavyweight, Andre Anderson, who has knocked out several of his opponents lately.

Moran said yesterday that he was as hard as iron and that he would have to do until the night of the bout was to remain just about at his present weight, 204 pounds. The strenuous outdoor life in Saratoga has put him in the best of condition.

The latter is surprisingly confident. "Everybody who speaks about Willard," said Moran yesterday, "talks about his great size. Has he got anything besides size? The bigger he is the easier he will be to hit—that's the way I look at it.

"As far as condition goes, I am sure I will be in better condition than he will be on the night of the bout. I think I can get more power in my blows by punching up at Willard than he will get punching down at me. He has never seen me box and has no idea what my style will be on the night of the bout. I don't expect to have any trouble landing my punches on him."

Before the week is over Moran will go through a routine of training which includes bag-punching, skipping rope, and handball, besides boxing.

"I never felt so well in my life as I do right now," said Moran yesterday. "I can't see much to worry about."

HARD BOUT FOR LEONARD.

Will Box Johnny Dundee at the Garden Wednesday Night.

The best boxing bout of the week is scheduled for Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night, when the ambitious Harlem lightweight, Benny Leonard, will be seen in action in the main bout with Johnny Dundee, the fast Italian boxer, who is striving to get to the top of the lightweight division. In boxing an opponent of Dundee's calibre, Leonard is taking on the biggest test of his career and his manager, Billy Gibson, and his partner, Leach Cross, both believe that Leonard will make the best showing of his short and successful career.

Leonard has developed a dangerous punch which has knocked out Joe Mandot, Phil Bloom, and Jimmy Murphy, of Philadelphia. Dundee is one of the fastest of local lightweights and expects to outpoint Leonard with his great speed and outgeneral him with his extensive ring experience.

With the suspension lifted from the Manhattan A. C., that club will reopen its doors on Friday night, the main attraction being a ten-round bout between the hard hitting Jack Dillon of Indianapolis and Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman. This bout should be worth seeing, as both boxers are of the slugging type and will furnish plenty of action. Flynn had a long rest before he resumed training at Excelsior Springs, and will be in the best of condition for the bout.

The bout at the Olympic A. C. tonight between Pal Moore of Philadelphia and Allie Nack, will attract many boxing fans. It will be Moore's first appearance in a New York ring in three years. Nack jumped into prominence when he fought two spectacular bouts against Carey Phelan, and he is confident of outpointing Moore.

The Pioneer A. C., where Jess Willard is training, will offer a good show on Tuesday night, the main bout bringing together Joe Wagner and Joe Hopkins. On the same night, the American and the Broadway Sporting Clubs will stage bouts between boxers of the Broadway Club in Brooklyn Sam Langford of Boston will again meet the New Orleans heavyweight, Harry Wills. Langford recently knocked Wills out in New Orleans and Sam thinks he can do the same thing again. The two negro lightweights, Leo Johnson and Charley Smith, will furnish the main bout at the American Sporting Club at Sulzer's Casino.

On Thursday and Saturday nights there will be amateur bouts at the Crescent A. C., and on Saturday night the members of the New York A. C. will witness bouts between professional boxers, the main bout bringing together Harry Condon and Sailor Dunaheay. The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympia A. C.—Pal Moore vs. Allie Nack and Al Britton vs. Eddie Nugent.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Young Hicks vs. Young Lowery.

Broadway S. C.—(Afternoon,) Charley Warren vs. Billy West.

Military A. C.—Eddie Wallace vs. Bushey Graham.

TUESDAY.

American S. C.—Leo Johnson vs. Charlie Smith.

Broadway S. C.—Sam Langford vs. Harry Wills.

Pioneer A. C.—Joe Wagner vs. Joe Hopkins.

WEDNESDAY.

Madison Square Garden—Johnny Dundee vs. Benny Leonard.

THURSDAY.

Crescent A. C.—Amateur boxing.

FRIDAY.

Manhattan A. C. — Jack Dillon vs. Jim Flynn.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Dutch Brandt vs. Young Zulu Kid.

SATURDAY.

New York A. C.—Harry Condon vs. Sailor Dunaheay.

Crescent A. C.—Amateur boxing.

Kidde Wins Jersey Squash Title.

Frank Kidde of Montclair won the squash tennis championship of New Jersey yesterday afternoon at the Englewood Field Club when he defeated Reginald E. Fink in the final round. Fink won the first game at 14—17, but he could not maintain the advantage in succeeding games. In the second the clever placing of Kidde gave him an easy victory at 15—3, and the next two games went to Kidde at 16—4 and 15—8.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Two Great Golfers.

Though the tournament season in golf is still young, two interesting facts stand out in the play which has already passed into the golfing annals of 1916—Phil Carter has won three consecutive tournaments at Pinehurst, and MacDonald Smith defeated a fine field in the West Coast Open Championship at Bellcair on Saturday. The last time that Harry Vardon visited these shores he said that young Mac Smith was the finest golfer we possessed, and the youngster lived up to his predictions by winning the metropolitan open championship at Scarsdale in 1914 with a world's record score of 278 strokes for seventy-two holes. Last season the younger brother of the famous Alec took it into his head to wander all over the country, from coast to coast, and as a consequence his play fell off, but this season his intention is to stick to Wykagyl with Alec. With the propitious start he has made, leading a field of champions by eight strokes, it would seem that America's greatest natural golfer were about to settle down and take the position which is his by right of natural ability.

Philip Van Gelder Carter, although only twenty years old, has passed the "infant phenomenon" class, and his victories are no longer considered in the light of brilliant flashes, but are regarded as testimony to the fact that America has once more developed a youngster who, at an early age, has risen to championship heights. This country has been remarkable for the youth of its golf champions, with H. Chandler Egan, E. M. Byers, Jerry Travers, Francis Ouimet, and Bob Gardner on the amateur list, and Travers, Ouimet, McDermott, and Hagen as winners of the open title. But on looking over this array of golfing talent it may be said that not any single player had shown such a consecutive string of brilliant victories at such an early age as the present junior metropolitan champion has done. Youth and skill are the envied qualities possessed by Phil Carter and MacDonald Smith.

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A Close Race in Hockey.

Conditions could not be more interesting for the finish of the Amateur Hockey League race at St. Nicholas Rink on Saturday night. With the Boston A. A. but a game behind the leaders, the final game between St. Nicholas and the Unicorn, if won by the Boston seven, will bring about a tie for first place. When the teams played in the first half of the series, the Boston Club lost by 5 to 2. The Bostonians, under the coaching of Bob Winsor, are a far better aggregation now than at that time. It would not be surprising if the Boston team brought about a tie for the championship.

Many of the St. Nicholas Club's victories early in the season depended on the individual brilliancy of Jobey Baker, but the opposing skaters have found a way to stop Baker, and the St. Nicholas team has now developed efficient team play. The other six players do not now depend on Baker to do most of the scoring. The whole team of forwards gets into the plays, and the Santa Claus seven now has a passing game which is the best in the league.

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Yale's Scholarly Assistant Coach.

Despite all that is constantly being said about the deleterious effect upon scholarship of active application to college sports, any freshman past, present or future, can tell of fine athletes who were likewise honor men in the curriculum of studies. Hugh Tallant, Harvard's one-time lawn tennis star, is a case in point; and other instances abound.

Yale is about to profit by a notable example of the combination of learning and physical prowess in the person of Professor M. A. Abbott, newly appointed to the department of classics of the university. His erudition in Latin, his specialty, may be of less interest to Yale men and Yale partisans than his erudition in the finer points of sound oarsmanship, although he himself would indubitably reverse this order of importance for his accomplishments. At any rate, Guy Nickalls, whose friend he is, and whom he is assisting in the development of the Yale crews, is congratulating himself and the institution upon Professor Abbott's presence and aid in molding Yale's watermanship. It is said that later, if his work proves effective and he can spare the time from his classrooms, he may become head coach, thereby forging a pleasant link in the faculty control movement.

At King's College, in Nova Scotia, where Professor Abbott took his A. B. twenty-three years ago, he played football, cricket, and lawn tennis, rowed, and, incidentally, stood at the head of his class. Later, at Oxford University, he increased his scholarship laurels and also kept up his football, skated against Cambridge, and was made captain of his crew. Since, he has taught classics at Groton, where his interest in and personal attention to the turning out of well-drilled athletes have had a marked effect.

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Class A Billiards.

In nearly every particular the national Class A amateur billiard tournament now in progress at the Arion Society has thus far proved disappointing. The standard of play is below that of former years, and an event that started auspiciously, with a well-balanced field, bids fair to prove the most uninteresting tournament that has ever been held. There is no better way to describe the games that have been played than to say that they were dull. One or two, to be sure, have provided a close contest, but the absence of high averages has prolonged them to the point where players as well as spectators were tired of the monotony. Only occasionally has there been a high run, and invariably it has been followed by poor execution that brought many low counts. Some of the games have found almost no spectators to witness the conclusion.

When the game is well played, billiards provides interesting entertainment. It has been developed almost to the point of an art, and while it is too much to expect that amateurs shall approach the degree of perfection of the professionals, the amateur tournaments of the past have furnished some truly brilliant work. Whatever may be the trouble this year, whether it is the players themselves, or that intangible something which will make a good player go poorly under certain conditions, no one can deny that the work of the averages are below par, with the tournament more than half finished, and there has been but one run that mounted well toward the 100 mark. Heddon has made 81 and this stands as the tournament record. One of the unaccountable failures is that of Morris D. Brown. Before the tournament he was averaging high, but his games in the actual event have given but a dim reflection of his true ability.

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Kauff and the Giants.

One of the most regrettable features to baseball fans about the failure of Benny Kauff to report with the Giants, is that they will not have the opportunity of seeing for themselves whether Kauff is a good enough baseball player to obtain the high standard of play in the National League that he did in the Federal League. The playing ability of the Federal League stars and those of the major leagues has always been a subject of feverish discussion among ball enthusiasts. With Kauff in the Giants' team he could quickly be seen if the National League pitching would be as easy for him to hit as the pitching in the outlaw organization. Baseball fans in general have not a bit of interest in the whys and wherefores of Kauff's hold-out. They only wish that he would join the Giants so that a number of heated arguments could be settled and several friendly bets decided.

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College Water Polo.

Annually, at this season, college water polo is placed under fire by 'varsity swimmers who prefer a milder kind of sport, or by outsiders who believe they have discovered the ideal aquatic game. It would not be surprising, therefore, to hear that a few student devotees of soccer are again advocating its official adoption by the intercollegiate league, and that suggestions have been offered for an entirely new game, different from all those now being played.

Regarding the efforts of the soccer advocates, graduate watermen have pointed out before that there is nothing to prevent their organizing teams and booking matches without interfering with followers of other sports. Soccer football players enjoy the pastime of their choice, yet they are not constantly hammering the more popular Rugby. There are swimmers enough at our colleges to furnish plenty of material for both soccer and Rugby water polo, and the two games appeal to different types of men, so there is no reason why one should be abandoned in favor of the other.

As to those who would introduce new, untried games, it would be interesting to learn just what objections they have to the one now played. That it is well liked by university watermen there can be no doubt, for each succeeding year sees more candidates report for practice, and the squads are now so large that class teams are formed in the Fall and hold tournaments before the opening of the championship matches. The public also favors water polo strongly, as evidenced by the fact that the intercollegiate league authorities will not grant membership to a college unless it guarantees to enter a water polo team for the title race, simply because experience has shown that a swimming meet without water polo will not draw half as big a crowd, and the associations are largely dependent for support on the returns from the meets.

The claim, at times made, that the sport is rough and dangerous need hardly be considered. Not an injury has been chronicled during the past eight or ten years, and this cannot be said of any other game offering opportunities for personal encounter. For the rest, college water polo, besides increasing swimming ability and proving attractive to both players and spectators, has one valuable feature not possessed by soccer, basket polo, water basket ball, or any other aquatic pastime at present in use. It develops competent and practical life-savers. No man who has learned to tackle an opponent and break the latter's hold, as he must to qualify for the game, will have trouble in rescuing a drowning person and protecting himself in so doing.

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The Indoor Intercollegiates.

Praise is due the management of the second annual indoor team sports of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night for the efficient and successful manner in which the games were handled. It was not the fault of the management that many of the teams entered in the relay defaulted before the start, but the few squads which did compete in the relay events furnished all the action that could be desired. The games resembled nothing so much as a three-ring circus, with one track and four field contests being decided simultaneously, but no interest was detracted from any exhibition through this fact.

If any fault is to be found it is that some of the field events were too long drawn out. This was due to the large entry. The pole vault for height, for instance, started at 7:30 o'clock and was not over until 11, but there were more than a score of contestants. This is a fault that is really no fault, and one that could not be remedied without limiting the field.

Although Cornell captured a goodly share of the spoils, Jack Moakley was subjected to some criticism for not having a sufficient number of men on hand to give his stars a rest between races. Edward Beckwith, Irish, Potter, and Windnagle ran the six-lap relay, in which they secured second place to Yale after running themselves almost into the ground, yet a comparatively short time after the Ithaca trainer sent the same team with the substitution of Taylor for Irish into the twelve-lap relay. It seemed that Moakley was asking too much of his charges, and this opinion appeared substantiated when Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with a team considered much inferior to the Ithacans, walked away with the race. The energy of the Cornellians, with the exception of Taylor, had been expended in the six-lap relay, and they had nothing in reserve for the longer race.

DWARF GOLF LINKS ON USEPPA ISLAND

Colonel Bogey Holds No Terrors on Miniature Course Off Florida Coast.

Though there are many disputes as to which is the longest golf course in this country, the nine-hole links of the Useppa Golf Club on Useppa Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, off the west coast of Florida, lays undisputed claim to the title of the smallest course of all. The total length of the course is 1,785 yards, which justifies its title of "The Vest Pocket Golf Course of America." One very good reason for the small size of the links is the fact that it is as large as the island's limits allow it to be, and a sliced or a pulled ball off more than one tee finds its way into the dark windings of the Gulf Stream.

Although the course is 200 yards short of the 2,000 yard mark, some benevolent person has arranged the bogey score so that it totals thirty-three strokes. The explanation of this phenomenon is reported to be in the fact that the natural handicaps are so great that the difficulty of the game is doubled. To Northern golfers acquainted with the difficulties of the national links—Baltusrol, Myopia, and the other representative courses—a hole 305 yards long, with a bogey of five strokes, will be something of a surprise. This is the longest hole on the course, an elbow hole demanding two strokes to get the green with the liberal allowance of three putts.

The second hole, 185 yards to a table green, has a bogey 4, and the 220-yard sixth hole has a like allowance. The ninth hole, which is five yards longer than the sixth, with an additional handicap of a double row of orange trees which serve in the capacity of a bunker, is another bogey 4 hole on this accommodating golf course. Needless to say, a bogey contest on this island leaves the mythical Colonel more battle-scarred than he usually becomes in similar engagements on Northern courses.

Although Miss Marion Hollins, Secretary of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, will be away from the city for the month of March, there will be no lull in the activities of the women's organization, and Miss Hollins has appointed Miss Harriet Alexander, of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, to act as Secretary in her place until she returns. The Westbrook player has gone on an extended trip through the West.

According to William McFarlane, the former Baltimore professional who is now in charge of the reorganized Hudson River Country Club, the new eighteen-hole circuit is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for the tread of the golfer as soon as the warm Spring weather arrives. Instead of the old nine-hole course, which was known as the Saeghill links, the new course has a yardage of about 6,500, which puts it well up in distance with other links of the metropolitan district. There will be four water holes in the reconstructed course, three stream hazards along the fair green on approaches, and a mid-iron shot across a lake for a one-shot hole.

The latest announcement of the appointment of a professional is that of Robert Dow, one of the oldest pros in point of service in this country, who will take charge of the Oneonta Golf Club links, near Cooperstown, for the coming season. Dow came to this country in 1897 from the famous Musselburgh links in Scotland. He was at the Island Golf Club of Troy last season, and on April 1 he will start his work at the Oneonta course, where he replaces Jimmy Milligen, who is now fighting for the Allies with the British forces on the western battle front. James Sanderson, the newly-appointed professional at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, took up his position yesterday, and will set at work immediately working on an improvement of the putting green.

FLORIDA GOLF TITLE PLAY.

Tourney for State Championship Opens at Palm Beach Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 5.—Following the windup of the annual open tennis tournament for the championship of Florida, the qualifying round for the Florida State golf championship will be played here tomorrow.

Ninety-six players had entered tonight. Among them is Reginald M. Lewis, the young Wykagyl golfer, who was runner up to Walter J. Travis in the South Florida championship a fortnight ago. Mr. Travis has departed, leaving, however, plenty of good timber to inject uncertainties. The annual golf and tennis ball at the Breakers will follow tomorrow's play. It is to be an all-night affair, with extensive floral decorations, supper on the veranda at midnight and dancing until 4 o'clock

Start Women's Tennis Today.

With the women's national indoor tennis championship to be played next week at the Seventh Regiment Armory, especial interest attaches to the women's tournament, which will start today at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn. Many of those who will strive for the championship honors will compete, among them Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the title holder, and the tournament will give some idea of what may be expected in the national event. Though there are a number of strong players, it is not anticipated that Miss Bjurstedt will experience any great difficulty in going through to victory, presuming, of course, that she is as effective in her indoor playing as she was a year ago. This will be the first tournament in which the Norwegian player has competed this year.

LOW BILLIARD AVERAGES.

Only Three in Class A Have Made Better Than 8.

Few of the players in the Class A amateur billiard tournament at the Arion Society have thus far made grand averages that are creditable for Class A. Only three—Edward W. Gardner, who leads the contestants; Francis S. Appleby, and Charles Heddon—have grand averages better than 8, which is the requirement for entrance to Class A, and no average has thus far approached that made by Joseph Mayer, who won the tournament a year ago with a grand average of 15 and a high average of 20. The best grand average has been made by Gardner and the best high average by Poggenburg. The latter, however, has fallen below Class A requirements in grand average. Charles Heddon has the credit of making the best high run, 81. The records of the players are:

	H. R.	H. Av.	G. Av.
E. W. Gardner	53	10	9 21-131
F. S. Appleby	46	9 13-43	9 8-88
M. D. Brown	59	8 34-37	7 8-142
C. Heddon	81	10 10-29	8 108-133
F. Poggenburg	51	11 15-55	7 75-141
E. T. Appleby	52	6 11-43	6 98-180
J. Klinger	56	8 35-40	6 158-178

Lewis to Wrestle Four in an Hour.

Strangler Lewis, who wants wrestlers served up to him at the rate of four an hour, agreeing to throw each one in fifteen minutes or forfeit $500 apiece, with an added $100 for every minute over the fifteen, will reach the haven of his heart's desire tonight at Madison Square Garden. The quartet will be there, and Lewis will be on hand.

Finish matches are also scheduled for the Garden meet tonight between Zbyszko and Hans Assan, Hussane and Christenson, and Dr. Roller and Tom Draak.

Curling at St. Andrews Golf Club.

A curling match between two teams made up of the members of St. Andrew's Golf Club at Mount Hope, N. Y., yesterday was won by the team of which Ogden G. Foss was skip. This combination made a score of 17 as against 14 for the team of which J. R. Mix was skip. The winning team was composed of G. Clapperton, R. G. Cholmoneley-Jones, L. Sandford, and Ogden G. Foss. The opposing team was made up of A. H. Foss, S. Reed, F. Coe, and J. R. Mix.

Janowski Gains on Jaffe.

D. Janowski of Paris succeeded in reducing the lead of Charles Jaffe by one point in their chess match of five games up as a result to winning the fifth game at Marshall's Chess Divan after a struggle lasting eighty-three moves yesterday. The record to date is: Jaffe, 3; Janowski, 2; drawn, 0.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

CLEAR DAY ENTICES HORDE OF RUNNERS

Harry Nichols Runs Away from Field in Cross-Country Chase of Harlem League.

With virtually perfect cross-country weather prevailing, the hill and dale chasers of New York participated yesterday en masse in the various invitation road races which were contested throughout the city. The crisp tinge to the atmosphere and the exhilarating, but not biting, wind encouraged big turn-outs in the weekly events staged by the Harlem, Bronx, and Yorkville Athletic Leagues.

In the Harlem League chase, Harry Nichols of the Morningside Athletic Club seemed to have secured a new lease of athletic life, for he showed up his field, from the 3:45 handicap mark, in hollow fashion. The old Loughlin Lyceum miler scored by nearly half a mile over T. Mullane of the Glencoe A. C., and, as a matter of fact, had donned his street attire and was back at the finish line before Mullane breasted the tape. The showing of the veteran was a decided surprise to his admirers, in view of the fact that he had never been "in the money" in any of the previous Harlem League races.

Nichols wasted no time when he received the word to go, but started immediately at his fastest clip after the limit men. He caught them all before two miles, and for the remaining distance of approximately three and one-half miles he had easy going.

Morningside A. C. representatives had as little difficulty in winning team honors as Nichols had in heading the list, finishing with the low score of 21 points. The Harbrook A. C., a recent addition to the league roster, created a mild surprise by taking second place with 49 points, while the Macombs A. C. quintet, the only other full squad to finish, annexed third place with 58 points.

The race yesterday was conducted by the St. Aloysius A. C. from its clubhouse in West 132d Street. Of the forty-four starters, seven retired before reaching the finish mark.

Lew Heydet, the Morningside A. C. veteran, made his first appearance on the scratch mark, and gained the fast time honors by finishing f

MAE MURRAY MAKES A GOOD MOVIE STAR

Former Dancer an Attractive Heroine in "To Have and to Hold" at the Strand.

A TALE OF COLONIAL DAYS

Picturesque Costumes and Thrilling Incidents Hold Spectator's Interest—Other New Films Shown.

Are you fitted by nature to become a moving picture actress? You never can tell, as Balmy George, Mr. Shaw's waiter, remarked so pithily. For instance, Mae Murray, who one-stepped into popularity on the crest of the late dancing tidal wave, didn't know she was a movie subject till she posed for a short film that formed an interlude in Flo Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam last Summer.

Now the moving picture camera is a capricious thing. Some reputedly pretty women who make excellent subjects for still photographs do not register well in moving ones, while quite as often plain women look well on the screen. Then there are tricks of expression and movement natural to some persons that fit them for acting before the camera. So it happens that until one has had a test picture taken one never can tell.

Miss Murray, who does not belong to the plain group, is a natural screen subject, so when representatives of the Lasky Company saw her in the film in "The Follies" they immediately put her under contract. Yesterday the first picture for which she acted recently at the Lasky studios in California was exhibited at the Strand.

The erstwhile dancer did not betray the confidence her managers put in her. Her natural grace is an asset in an art where movement means so much, and she possesses a certain girlish and piquant beauty, in itself appealing but especially so through a suggestion of pathos she is able to put into her facial expression. This, alone, should be of incalculable value to the new star. She has yet to remember that she is not dancing—in this picture she is ceaselessly fluttering—but she will learn repose, no doubt.

An adaptation of Mary Johnson's popular novel of a decade or more ago, "To Have and to Hold," introduced Miss Murray in her new metier to Broadway. It proved a good picture, with its picturesque costumes of the days when America was a colony of King James, and its stirring fights. The story of the court favorite who flees to America to escape marriage to a Lord she detests presents excellent opportunities for stirring scenes and the director has taken advantage of them.

Wallace Reid, who will be remembered as the handsome young man who made love to Geraldine Farrar in the films, had the rôle of Captain Ralph Percy, who marries Lady Joscelyn as soon as she has landed with the motley crew of serving maids brought over to marry the colonists. Mr. Reid fought almost as many duels during the photographing of the picture as a German colleger during his university training. First, Captain Percy and his bride chance upon Lord Carnal, her neglected suitor, at the quay as the newly wedded pair lands in the colony, whither he has come in search of her who had jilted him.

Then Captain Percy starts to sail away with his bride and is set upon by Lord Carnal and a band of bullies. The latter are beaten off, and only Lord Carnal is taken along as a captive. The wreck of the boat on a rocky coast, with Miss Murray, drenched and limp, carried ashore in the arms of Mr. Reid, is the next thrilling scene in the picture.

The adventures of the marooned party with the band of pirates who come ashore on the desert island to bury their Captain, make up the latter half of the picture. In this there are some fine pictures of the four-masted schooner riding at anchor and of the wicked band with their long mustachios and knives who roam her decks. The ship is a Masefield poem come to life. The success of the pirate scenes suggests that when "Treasure Island" is translated into movies there will be a real picture.

Captain Percy, as those who read the book may recall, wounded enough of the crew with his long sword to convince them he is a notorious pirate chief sent to lead them. Of course Lord Carnal doesn't allow him to reign long before he reveals his identity. The appearance of another ship with the Governor of Virginia and a cannon aboard just as Captain Percy is about to walk the plank, the attack upon the pirate ship, the wreck upon the shoals, rescue, and the inevitable happy ending unreel in rapid succession.

One of the commendable features of the larger picture theatres is the popularizing of good music. Some of the singers who appear from week to week are splendid artists who take this means of making money while continuing their study or waiting for their great opportunity. Yesterday Grace Hoffman sang a Polonaise from "Mignon." Miss Hoffman has a coloratured voice which she uses skillfully and intelligently. Only on the concert and opera stage in New York is singing as good heard. The audience showed by their applause that they appreciated it.

"The Moral Fabric," with Frank Mills as the star, was the feature of the new program at the Knickerbocker yesterday. Marguerite Clark appeared in a new picture, entitled "Out of the Drifts," at the Broadway. "The Marble Heart," with Violet Horner, was the new offering at the Academy of Music. William S. Hart in "Hell's Hinges" and Mack Sennett in "The Judge" will be the features of today's new bill at the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

TO SHOW CENSORED FILMS.

Movie Board of Trade Will Give a Dinner in Fight on Restrictive Laws

As a feature of its propaganda against the passing of motion picture censorship bills by State Legislatures or by Congress the Motion Picture Board of Trade of America will give a dinner next Sunday night at the Hotel Astor, at which the men who draw the cartoons and write the humorous columns for the newspapers in this city will be the guests.

The room in which the dinner will be served will be fitted up to represent a motion picture studio, in the course of the evening five reels of film selected by the State censors and called "What the Public Never Saw and Never Will See" will be exhibited.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The committee in charge of the dinner to Daniel Frohman, which was to have been given at the Hotel Astor on Sunday night, March 26, has postponed the affair until some time next month.

Sir Herbert Tree is due to arrive in New York tomorrow. The night before he left Los Angeles he entertained the staff of the Fine Arts Studio, where the moving pictures for which he posed were taken, at dinner. Among his guests were D. W. Griffith, John Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks.

At the Palace today Irene Franklin will introduce some new songs written by her and her husband, Burton Green. Miss Franklin sang the songs for the first time in public last Thursday night at Keith's Theatre in Washington before an audience of which President Wilson was one member.

In connection with the birthday of Robert Emmet yesterday Jerome Connor, an Irish-American sculptor of Washington, D. C., announced that he had persuaded Brandon Tynan to pose for a statue of the Irish patriot, which he has been commissioned to model. The statue will be paid for out of a fund being raised by the Emmet National Committee, and will be installed in the rotunda of the National Gallery in Washington.

Louis Calvert, who is a member of Grace George's repertory company at the Playhouse, has taken out his first naturalization papers, and expects to make New York his permanent home. Mr. Calvert is English by birth, and has had a long career on the English stage. He was a member of the endowed New Theatre company when it was housed in the playhouse in Central Park West, now known as the Century.

Strindberg's "Miss Julia" will be repeated tomorrow and on Wednesday and Thursday nights by the Bruno Players at the Thimble Theatre.

A photograph of the German Emperor will be given to each woman in the audiences that witness the German war pictures at Weber's Theatre today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:23|Sun sets..5:53|Moon sets..9:03

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:09	9:34	3:06	3:24
Governors Island	9:41	10:07	3:40	4:00
Hell Gate	11:47	11:57	3:21	3:41

Arrived—Sunday, March 5.

SS Rotterdam, Falmouth, Feb. 26.
SS Antonio Lopez, Vera Cruz, Feb. 24.
SS Commodore Rollins, Valencia, Feb. 16.
SS Huelva, Huelva, Feb. 18.
SS Florida, Philadelphia, March 3.
SS Gloria de Larrinaga, Norfolk, Feb. 28.
SS Columbia, Curacao, Feb. 26.
SS Clan McChisholm, Boston, March 1.
SS San Marcos, Mobile, Feb. 26.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Feb. 29.
SS Colorado, Middlesboro, Feb. 18.
SS Bellatrix, Antilla, Feb. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 8
Romsdalfjord	Kirkwall	Feb. 13
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 15
Headcliffe	Tyne	Feb. 17
Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Maroni	Bordeaux	Feb. 18
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Marie d'Giorgio	Sevilla	Feb. 21
Wenvoe	Gibraltar	Feb. 15
*Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 1
†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Feb. 23
†Tenadores	Cristobal	Feb. 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 4
Mongenevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Stockholm	Greenock	Feb. 29
Atlanten	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Cymric	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Evelyn	San Juan	Mar. 1
Earl of Elgin	Hull	Feb. 10
Karlba	Gibraltar	Feb. 16
Samnanger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Sixaola	Santiago	Mar. 1
Momus	New Orleans	Mar. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

America	Naples	Feb. 23
Czaritza	Kola Bay	Feb. 24
Vasilefs Constantinos	Piraeus	Feb. 17
Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 27
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 23
Morro Castle	Havana	Mar. 2
Pheodo	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Gamma	Tampa	Mar. 2
Lampasas	Tampa	Mar. 2
Nueces	Galveston	Mar. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Ioannina	Naples	Feb. 21
Lancastrian	London	Feb. 22
Ardgowan	Bordeaux	Feb. 22
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Exeter City	Bristol	Feb. 21
Munamar	Antilla	Mar. 2
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 5
El Mundo	Galveston	Mar. 2

DUE THURSDAY.

Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Marie di Giorgio	Seville	Feb. 21
Kasenga	London	Feb. 22
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Feb. 28
Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 2
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 6
El Siglo	Galveston	Mar. 3
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Feb. 29
Samnanger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Lucilina	Dartmouth	Feb. 23
Harrovian	Havre	Feb. 22
Zulla	Porto Rico	Mar. 4
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	Galveston	Mar. 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Pannonia	London	Feb. 27
Narragansett	London	Feb. 25
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Holbein	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Den of Airlie	London	Feb. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hortensius, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Macona, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	5:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lapland, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montanan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Atlas, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago		2:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London		12:00 M.
Valeria, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
El Valle, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
V. Constantinos, Piraeus	10:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Munamar, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Siberia, London		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 5.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 77 miles E. of Navegos at noon 4th.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 25 miles S. E. of Macoris at 7 P. M. 4th.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 290 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 111 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 612 miles from Nantucket at 7 P. M. 4th.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 62 miles E. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 315 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 754 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 20 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, passed Hog Island at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 20 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, passed Hog Island at noon.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 547 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 344 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 350 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 236 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 112 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 201 miles S. at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 225 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 11, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 11, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Carolina.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 11, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 9, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....Mar. 9
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Niagara.....Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tenyo Maru.....Mar. 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru.....Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Mar. 12
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Monteagle.....Mar. 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Mar. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Mar. 17

WIFE SAYS BERGHS LIVED IN SILENCE

Sister-in-Law of S. P. C. A. Founder Charges Her Husband Ignored Her Completely.

ALIMONY REFUSED BY COURT

Banker Tells Court His Wife Told Him Not to Kiss or Notice Her.

An application made by Mrs. Ella S. Wilkens Bergh for $500 a month alimony pending trial of the suit brought for a separation by William C. Bergh has been denied by Justice Finch of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bergh is connected with the Columbia Bank. He is a brother of Henry Bergh, founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In his complaint Mr. Bergh said that his wife left their home at 32 West Seventy-first Street on Oct. 1 last and had taken with her their children, Alfred P., 14 years old; Henry Bergh 3d, 13, and Roland C., 10.

Mrs. Bergh said in her application that her husband had treated her in such a manner as to make her fear for her life. "Immediately after our marriage," she said, "my husband began to treat me with great discourtesy. He talked only in monosyllables. For eight years he never addressed me by name and never used a term of endearment except on two occasions, when in the presence of third persons, he called me 'My dear.'"

She also said that his treatment of her was one of studied indifference and contempt, "that he made a practice of ignoring her presence," that when she would enter a room where he was he would leave it, and that for three years he had refused to speak to her at the table, always addressing her through the servants. Concerning the accusation that she had abandoned her husband, Mrs. Bergh said that she had merely refused to return to his home until he promised to treat her with respect.

She said that when she was married to the plaintiff she had $48,000, and all but $8,000 of it she had spent for a house at 126 East Thirty-sixth Street. The remainder of the money had been spent in paying the household expenses. She has an income of $6,000 a year from a trust fund, she said, but she is in debt $3,000. Her husband, she asserts, owns a third interest in the property at 429 Fifth Avenue, worth $275,000, and a half interest in a great deal of property in Chatham Square. In addition, she says, his salary from the Columbia Bank is generous.

Mr. Bergh replied to the application by saying in an affidavit that his wife told him in June, 1913, not to kiss her or to notice her in any way and that she had interfered with the education of their sons by taking them from school and keeping them in a nursery in the care of a governess. He said that his present home cost him $50,000, and that he was willing to maintain his family.

Mr. Bergh accused his wife of extravagance, and said she had spent more than $50,000 since their marriage, that he was unable to live within his income and had spent $30,000 of his principal in maintaining his home. Mrs. Bergh and the children are living at 25 West Forty-ninth Street.

SYMPHONY

Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., March 12.
KREISLER AND CASALS
Seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Carnegie Hall Box Office & Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.

FAREWELL CONCERT
and beginning of a ten weeks
Transcontinental Tour
OF EIGHT THOUSAND MILES with
JOSEF HOFMANN
as Soloist.
Wed. Aft., Mar. 15, Carnegie Hall.
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S "FIFTH" SYMPHONY.
BEETHOVEN'S "EMPEROR" CONCERTO.
GROUP OF SOLOS FOR PIANO.
Seats 75c to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Carnegie Hall Box Office & Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15, Change of Opera, Double Bill: Cav. Rusticana, Zarska, Braslau; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Goyescas, Fitziu, Perini; Marinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto, Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Spec'l Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Rosenkavalier, Oberg, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Samson et Dalila, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 1:30, Meistersinger, Gadski, Matfield; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $2.) Barbiere di Sivigila, Barrientos; De Luca, Damacco, Dildur, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

81ST ST. THEATRE
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
BROADWAY & 81ST ST.
PHONE 2980 SCHUYLER
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing
TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre
WM. S. HART in "Hell's Hinges."
CHARLES MURRAY in "The Judge."
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
MAT. TODAY 10c & 15c.
EVENINGS 15c, 25c, 50c.

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
—SEATS NOW UP TO EASTER—
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People
Sousa & His Band | Sensational Ice Ballet | Noreities
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
SUN.—Fremstad, Schelling, Sousa.

CORT 48th St., near Broadway. Eve. 8:20
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday, 2:20.
Moves to Booth Theatre Next Monday.
Pay-Day "Cleverest satire of movies to date."—Eve. Sun.
with IRENE FENWICK & VINCENT SERRANO.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1
Mat. Tues. 25c & 50c. "Daddy Long-Legs"

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way | Charles Hopkins
112 TIMES | Mrs. Hopkins
"It's a Summons, Matey" !!!
Treasure Island
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Tel. 1366 Circle.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
—COMBINED CAPACITY 5,000—
Prices 10c, 15c, 25c—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Today—W. H. TOOKER in "A Fool's Revenge."
Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 43d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
"THE SYSTEM," Elsie White, Arthur Havel & Co., others. ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

CENTURY THEATRE TUES. AFT. MARCH 14
WILLIAM WINTER TESTIMONIAL
GREATEST PROGRAM EVER GIVEN
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE | Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Dolly Sisters, Albert Whelan, Dooley & Rugel, others, and Maurice & Walton.
B'WAY, 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St.
MARGUERITE CLARK in "OUT OF THE DRIFTS."
Special—Burton Holmes Travel Pictures.

Weber's, 29th St. & B'way, 12 to 11 P. M.
The N. Y. Staats-Zeitung Presents
GERMANY'S GREATEST BATTLES.
The N. Y. Staats-Zeitung Presents
Kaiser to Every Lady. Adm. 25c.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH Matinee Daily
"Military Maids" Extra Attraction
Joe Bernstein & Kid Griffo

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
LAST 12 NIGHTS LAST
4 MATINEES
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"Sure to be popular"—Tribune.
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. TOMORROW 2:15.
No Wed. Mat. account of Ash Wednesday
Last Week at This Theatre. | Moves Monday, Mar. 20, to Empire Theatre.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
Elsie Ferguson
In Hall Caine's Dramatic Sensation,
MARGARET SCHILLER
Seat Sale Starts Tomorrow, 9 A. M., for
SIR HERBERT TREE'S production,
"KING HENRY VIII," beginning TUES., MAR. 14. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1916.

TANTALIZING THE RAILWAYS.

The railways are said to be "glutted with prosperity." A St. Paul dispatch to THE TIMES says that the roads of the Northwest are surpassing last Fall's earnings while there is still snow on the ground, and that there will be new maximums with the Spring. The Chicago Tribune said on Saturday that only one of the trunk lines to New York has its rails clear. There are 100,000 cars loaded to the roofs on storage tracks between Chicago and New York, and "goods "which left Chicago in December "have not gotten within 300 miles of "New York." There is freight worth millions lying on the ground, and there are great losses to manufacturers. The railways are not making deliveries within the time limit, and there is demurrage to pay, besides the loss of profits.

This is the surface of the situation which the Interstate Commerce Commission begins to investigate in this city today. There have been published statements that some branches of business are better served than others, and the discrimination is to be looked into. Domestic shippers regard themselves as equally entitled to service with foreign, and are critical of the suggestion that export freight is preferred for the reason that the shipping is provided for it, owing to the urgency of the war situation, and that it is a relief to the country to have the blockade broken to that extent.

That is the condition before the country. Every man is entitled to his own theory of the cause, but any explanation must agree with other facts of record which contrast the present situation with former years. The only year like the present was 1907, and the likeness to that year is impaired by the fact that in the interval one obstruction to trade has been removed. There is now no obstacle to the financing of trade in any volume. Trade might be enlarged indefinitely if it were possible for the traffic to be carried on the railways. That distinguishes the present situation from every other preceding 1907. In earlier cases railways and trade were prostrated together. It is natural that railways should suffer with other business, and previous correspondences between receiverships of railways and commercial failures are not surprising.

But now there is an unprecedented volume of railway capital embarrassed, although the volume of railway traffic is unprecedented, despite the embargoes. The railways are at the top of their service to shippers, notwithstanding old financial scandals on some systems. There is no suggestion that the accounts of the railways are padded with uncollectible rebates, or that the maintenance accounts have been starved, although they have been restricted so far as practicable. That much regulation has done and is entitled to the credit. But it has done something else, about which there can be no dispute. It has succeeded equally in the prevention of rates which should enable the railways both to expand their facilities and pay dividends proportionate to other business. The prosperity of the railways is apparent only in the record of tons moved and in comparison with the railways' own record. When the comparison is with other business there is another story to tell, and it explains much.

Take, for example, The Journal of Commerce's compilation comparative of the financial conditions of railways and industrials. In February the industrials issued $130,715,300 more securities than in 1915, but the railways floated $91,407,100 less. There was a decrease of $109,831,300 in railway bond issues, but an increase of $43,905,000 in industrial bonds. These figures are reflected in the incorporation record for the same month. New charters represented $420,680,500, an increase of $328,960,000. Needless to say, railway corporations are conspicuous by their absence. There are plenty of steamship companies represented, without the volunteered aid of the Government, which has no thought of aiding the railways. There can be no doubt of the reason. It is a rare and fortunate railway which earns 10 per cent. for dividends. It is a rare and unfortunate industrial which does regard that as a minimum, while not a few earn in multiples of 10 per cent. It is natural for new money to go where the profit is and where there is a minimum of regulation of anything except business conduct.

It is years since this present result was foretold by competent authorities, among the most recent being the Hadley commission. The persistence against fair warning is such that it is fair to say that the present situation is intentional. Shippers now see that their interest lies in their own profits, not in the restriction of railway profits. It must now be clear to the railway regulators, it would seem, that the reduction of railway profits is a limitation on industrial profits and on domestic trade in general. A new theory of railway regulation is necessary. The opportunity for a constructive reform is as inviting in the case of the railways as of the currency. The way lies in a defeat of the same element that obstructed the accomplishment of the Administration's greatest claim to the country's gratitude and confidence.

THE EXPLOITS OF THE MOEWE.

It is barely possible that the "home port" of the Möwe, that latest German raider of the seas the recent exploits of which surpass in daring and effectiveness those of the already historic Emden, is not in Germany. She may have started her noteworthy career at some port in Southern waters where the neutral authorities lack alertness of vision. If she has returned to such a port her 199 prisoners may be set free, her crew interned, and her $250,000 worth of gold bars just so much useless metal until the war is over. But the obvious inference from the Berlin dispatch is that the Möwe is back safely in a German harbor, having twice braved the perils of the North Sea, evading watchful British squadrons, and in a cruise of many thousands of sea miles captured or sunk thirteen English, one French, and one Belgian vessel.

Not much is yet known about the Möwe, but enough to indicate that she is not heavily armed. She is, perhaps, a merchantman transformed into a commerce raider, and her triumphs have been due to the audacity and skill of her commander and his subordinates, to seamanship of a splendid quality, to the kind of courage that has compelled the admiration of soldiers and sailors without regard to nationality. If, after the record she has made, the Möwe has actually found her way back to Wilhelmshaven without molestation, her achievements will always be remembered in history.

SOLDIERS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

There is one provision in the Military bill now before the United States Senate which must be eliminated. Probably a vigorous effort will be made to retain it, but it is only reasonable to hope that the good sense of the majority will prevail to suppress an attempt to derange the civil service and practically to destroy the integrity of the system which has produced such excellent results. The provision is that enlisted men who have served for six years may be examined by a board of army officers to test their fitness for civil positions under the Government, and, having been passed, may thereafter be appointed to vacancies in the civil service without further examination.

The civil service law at present contains an exception to the general rule in the case of American soldiers who have been wounded or suffered other disabilities in the wars of their country. These are released from the maximum age limitations and are eligible for appointment after the regular examinations at a grade of 65 when a grade of 70 must be obtained by all others. This preference clause, the acceptance of which was inevitable when the civil service law was framed, has been cited as a precedent in all the attempts that have been made to secure privileges under the law. It is unfortunate that it is a part of the law, but it must stand. The extension of the privilege proposed by the Senate Military bill is discreditable to the framers of that measure. If we could not get men to serve in the army without this unjustifiable promise of political pap the country would, indeed, be in a perilous state. The idea that army officers should have the privilege to decide upon the fitness of men to occupy civil positions is one that ought to be condemned by every officer in the army.

Apart from this preposterous provision, the Senate's bill is better than might have been expected from the seemingly bewildered state of mind in which the nation's legislators have been placed by the question of defense. The proposed extension of the regular army beyond the suggestions of the War Department is necessary when the logical plan for the development of a Federal army of citizen soldiers is rejected. There is a feeble echo of Mr. GARRISON'S Continental Army plan in the bill, as there is also in the House bill. The President is empowered to call, in times of peace, for an average of 600 men in each Congressional district to undergo intensive training under Federal supervision for unspecified periods. It is a poor substitute. The Federalized militia provision differs in some particulars from the plan of the House, but that plan will probably prevail. The difference is not essential. The lamentable fact is that in making our preparations for national defense we are needlessly establishing a huge political power with headquarters in every State.

IT MIGHT, INDEED.

Senator GALLINGER, Republican leader in the Senate, believes, he says, that the Government should advise American citizens not to travel on armed belligerent ships. "I think," he ruminates, "it might be put in the "form of a statute that American citi- "zens traveling on armed ships in "time of war did so at their peril."

It might. If Senator GALLINGER drafts such a law he will, of course, make it read that American citizens traveling on armed ships in time of war do so at their peril, and that each of them be and is hereby permanently relieved from payment of all taxes to the Government, either directly or indirectly, through tariff, income taxation, internal revenue taxation, or otherwise.

For any one to take a dollar from another man without permission or equivalent is robbery. When the Government takes a dollar and calls it taxation the Government promises to render an equivalent, and so it is not robbery. The equivalent the Government promises to return is protection—protection so long as the man is behaving himself properly under the law. It promises him, when he gives it his dollar, that in return it will protect him as he goes about his lawful business on the street, the railroad, or the ocean. But if it does not keep this promise, then it has lied. If it does not keep the promise, but does keep the money he has paid to it in consideration of the promise, then it has robbed him of that dollar. Mr. GALLINGER does not wish his Government to become a thief and a liar. Therefore when he proposes that it shall break the promise he must intend that it shall also return the dollar.

If it should do so it would still be contemptible, for though it had made partial amends for taking the money on false pretenses, it would still be a coward; it would be telling the man: "I give you back the dollar because I "am not going to render you th "equivalent, and the reason I shall "not render the equivalent is that I "find it will be uncomfortable and "painful for me to do so; I do not give "you the protection I promised be- "cause things that have happened re- "cently show me that it would be "dangerous, and I am afraid." But a Government that would do such a thing would have a skin of such texture that it would not mind the look in people's eyes, and it could reflect complacently on the fact that at least, while it had broken its pledge, it had returned its victim's money before he died.

BRITISH FEDERATION AND PROTECTION.

The visit of Mr. FISHER, ex-Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, has aroused in England a renewed and vigorous discussion of the plan of Imperial Federation. For a long time the situation of the over-seas States of the British Empire has been illogical and very unsatisfactory. They are called and, in a very real sense, they are "self-governing." As to their internal affairs they are as completely ipdependent as the United States. Their legislation as to foreign commerce—a sort of touchstone of independence—is uncontrolled, and they tax imports from the United Kingdom as freely as they tax those from Germany or Russia. They have even excluded from their territory British subjects.

But as to the supreme function of peace and war, and as to the policy that may lead to war they have no voice at all. For the last eighteen months these outlying States have been engaged in war. Their troops have been fighting in Flanders, in France, at Gallipoli, in Egypt, and in Mesopotamia, fighting bravely and suffering enormous losses. Heavy taxes in men and money have been gallantly and loyally met in Canada, Australia, and South Africa in a war not of their own making, in the larger conduct of which their Governments have, and can have, no definite or authoritative share. In the plain words of the Australian ex-Premier: "That can't go on. There must be some change." Unquestionably, after the war, and possibly before it is ended, there will be a change, and it will be in the general direction of federation.

In the discussion of this phase of the future, which, as we have remarked, has been vigorous, the protectionists have, naturally, come to the front. They have undoubtedly been strengthened by the adventures to which the Government has been driven, since the war began, in the direction of State socialism. Now they are beginning to talk of a "cen- "tral direction (for the whole em- "pire) of industrial resources to resist "the efforts of Germany to recapture "her lost trade, and to begin again "her policy of peaceful conquest." That is only a pompous way of pronouncing in favor of a war of tariffs, of continuing with these weapons the conflict of arms. Nothing less promising than this for the welfare of the empire and of the world can be conceived. It projects into the indefinite future the passion, greed, envy, and jealousy that make renewed war inevitable.

Fortunately there are forces that will contend against any such narrow policy. The allies of Great Britain would hardly assent to a zollverein confined to the British Empire, and a union which extended to Russia, France and Italy would leave the markets of Great Britain so exposed to "invasion" as to defeat the main purpose of the protectionists. On the other hand, the British race are, commercially, essentially adventurous. As in the past they have outgrown and discarded the old policy of protection and monopoly, in the same spirit they would, in the long run, reject the scheme of restricted markets as their sportsmen have no taste for the German battues, in which game is driven to the guns of the hunters. There is, moreover, in England a growing appreciation of the general fact that all privileged trade is the wellspring of hostile feelings, and that the only hope of general and lasting peace is in equality of trade rights, and the nearest approach to freedom of exchange that can be made. Nor is this view unknown even in Germany. When peace comes, it may be possible that it will prevail.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Serious Charge Unresented.

Inquiries addressed to women as a result of the charge by merchants that so many of them abuse the privilege of returning goods as seriously to hamper and injure retail trade have elicited varying replies, all of them interesting and some of them decidedly curious. No denial of the statements as of fact contained in the original indictment of women was attempted by any of those questioned, and most of them admitted that many of the refusals to keep goods bought, or rather ordered, were without justification on business principles or in common honesty.

The poor excuses of thoughtlessness or ignorance were given in behalf of erring sisters with a frequency somewhat surprising in these days when the intellectual equality and moral superiority of women, as contrasted with men, is so persistently asserted in so many places both public and private. An eminent suffragist who made this dangerous plea in mitigation was adroit enough, however, to mitigate the implications of the plea itself by asking, "What can you expect when women are told that their place is in the home and you deprive them of the ballot and the sense of personal responsibility outside of the home which the ballot gives to men?"

The queerest defense for the return of goods for other reasons than their imperfection was to the effect that it was often due to a belated, but commendable, realization on the nominal purchaser's part that she could not afford or did not need things which in one or another way she had been tempted or persuaded to have sent home. In such cases, we are expected to believe, the exercise of the rejection privilege is distinctly virtuous. It might be, in children, but the shopkeepers can hardly be expected to admire it in adults—except, perhaps, when done by their own women folk, and with goods bought in stores in which the husbands have no interest or only one purely academic.

Both questioners and answerers seemed to avoid discussion of cases in which goods are returned after the brief use that was the one reason for pretending to buy them. Yet such cases are matters of very common rumor and report, if not parts of authenticated history, and nobody doubts that they are numerous—the shopkeepers least of all.

West Indians Welcome the Colonel.

Reports from the West Indies vindicate the confident expectations of all who had any knowledge of the islands, big and little, in that part of the world, that the Colonel would have there what, in due time, he will doubtless describe as "a bully time." For visitors properly introduced, West Indian hospitality is of the unlimited and enthusiastic character with which that virtue or custom is supposed, rightly or wrongly, to have been marked in the old days that are credited with having been so much better and kinder than these.

"The quality" in the islands—and all the islands do have residents who claim and deserve that title—in spite of the financial depression which for many years has weighed ever more and more heavily on the planters, still can, if for no other reason than that they will, treat a welcome guest with what, quite literally, is "distinguished consideration." And, of course, the Colonel had as many as he chose to carry of letters asking for him the official and social courtesies that insular etiquette and good-will can offer. Even without formal documents of introduction he, unlike most other travelers in those blue and sunny seas, could not have arrived unwelcomed or departed without demonstrative farewells.

That is the fate of the ordinary tourist, but the Colonel is different. A notable figure anywhere in the world, he necessarily loomed large indeed in an almost microscopic land like Dominica or in prouder, but not much greater, Barbados. Evidently he has been reading up on the islands—unless, omnivorous devourer of books that he is, he has no need for such preparation—for it is reported that he answered the welcoming address of high and mighty Barbadians—whom the envious will call "Bims"—with a review of their well-accidented history. Nothing would have interested them more, coming from such a source, and naturally his speech was joyously received.

Inevitably we shall have, soon after the Colonel's return—not that anybody wants to evade the having—his own printed narrative of his experiences in these too little appreciated lands of eternal but not too ardent Summer. It will be an effective advertisement for some of the world's pleasantest places, but that thought will give something of regret and apprehension to the already appreciative few among Americans who would prefer to have the islands retain their present simplicity and calm.

Drawing a Fine Distinction.

A not too discreet defender of the Princeton seniors who publicly protested against the introduction of military training among the students there demands respect for both the protest and the protestants on the ground that what they opposed was not such training in itself, but the proposal to do it in an institution like theirs.

The distinction is delicate—so delicate that, even after attention has thus been called to it, the general inclination, out of circles not distinctly pacifist, will be rather to deny its importance than to admit its reality. For it will be fairly obvious to most observers that whoever argues for the exclusion of military training from Princeton, argues for withholding it from the country's whole undergraduate class during all of the only years when the great majority of them are likely to get it. And we all used to think, and would like still to believe, that class the very flower of American youth—the most promising of defenders, if need arises, of the country's honor and welfare.

Of late, indeed, there have appeared some disquieting indications that the college boys are changing—that now not all of them, as once, have on their young shoulders heads consistently young—that a too easily measurable and audible minority of them have prematurely acquired the cautious wisdom of prosperous old age. There may be, there are, dangers in the love of adventure and in eager willingness to risk greatly for the attaining of great ends, but what a world will this be when youngsters as well as oldsters enroll among the conservatives and think first instead of last about their precious skins!

Our expostulatory correspondent quoted approving the dictum that "the patriotism which shoulders a rifle is not the only patriotism." That is true, but the rifle-shouldering sort is as necessary and as commendable as the others, and not quite the proudest page in Roman history is the one telling with what stately dignity certain Senators sat in their high chairs till the barbarians came in and cut their fat throats.

VON MACH'S CHARGES.

Statements Transparently False and Arguments Weak.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any reader of Dr. von Mach's speech at the Bronx Open Forum, as reported, unless blinded by prejudice or ignorance, fail to be amazed by the transparently false statement and weak arguments expressed by a man supposedly of superior character and attainments?

Without particularizing as regards certain preposterous charges against the present Administration, one is prompted to ask what sources of information are open to the ex-Harvard instructor and naturalized citizen that are closed to native Americans and by what means such important happenings have escaped the all-penetrating American press.

As to the assertion that Germany has always done everything in her power to live up to the letter of international law, the denunciation of the exportation of munitions as "the most unneutral act possible," the assertion that the State Department is in possession of facts that if divulged would have dispelled the dark cloud of ignorance concerning Germany's part in the war which has obscured the American mind in spite of the stupendous efforts of Germans at home and abroad to enlighten our darkness—all these assertions are too familiar to arouse more than a passing wave of contemptuous indignation.

But the bold statement that the United States troops were guilty of atrocities when they occupied Vera Cruz, though with less provocation, as great as the Germans committed in Belgium, and also the assertion that the State Department is in possession of a report (doubtless "made in Germany") that would prove the Bryce report on atrocities in Belgium to be without foundation, which report the State Department refused to make public, (or even to favor Dr. von Mach with a copy,) these assertions are of a nature to demand proofs. Again one asks, whence has the doctor his information?

And what bearing have the atrocities committed under Leopold of Belgium in the Congo upon merely alleged atrocities of Germans in Belgium? Do the crimes of one or more individuals palliate the crimes of others?

Are we as a nation to accept any and every utterance and statement of any person of German origin as absolute truth, impregnable and overwhelming? And how much longer are such men to be permitted to raise their voices in all parts of our country and poison the minds of the ignorant and uninformed of all the alien races that dwell in our midst? Is there to be no check, no interference, with this enemy within our gates? AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, March 1, 1916.

Irishmen Here and at the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is about time an article was written like your editorial this morning to put a stop to the nonsensical gabble which is still being talked about Irishmen not taking part in the war. People don't see the casualty lists in this country. Those who have read them steadily during the last year and a half have noted the immense volume of Irish names, and have wondered that the Irish race, prolific as it is, could produce such a number of men of military age to be killed and wounded. In face of this, activities such as those of the knot of men who gathered at the Astor Hotel yesterday to amuse themselves by delivering Rip Van Winkle speeches about Irish independence, garnished with engaging little anecdotes about Fenianism and '98 need not be taken seriously. V. S.

New York, March 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am of Scotch and Irish parentage, and I am sure the heart and soul of Ireland are with the mother country.

What have these 2,000 Irishmen here done for Ireland's freedom? Have they sent men to fight for their freedom? Justice Goff "prays for Britain's defeat," and he claims American citizenship! It is pitiful to think we exalt to high positions men who are so selfish that they blind themselves to the great cause of humanity and civilization. My blood boils to think that in this great land of ours there are those who would by their voice and vote hurt the land of their ancestors.

Ask Justice Goff and any one of the 2,000 if they have given a son to the defense of our country. I have. B. J. R.

Montclair, N. J., March 4, 1916.

From an Old Subscriber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Sunday's editorial, headed "The Flag on the Capitol," is the most outrageous article I have ever seen officially published in any so-called respectable newspaper. It makes you a disgrace to your profession and puts your newspaper beyond the pale of ordinary criticism and personal consideration. It has been currently reported that your paper has been bought by and is controlled by British interests, but I am more than ever convinced that such is not the case, as no Englishman, even to further his country's interests, would permit or sanction such a stupid and wicked attack on the loyalty and patriotism of our House of Representatives. Your paper should be barred from every respectable household and tabooed in every decent hotel and club, and I regret that there is no law by which the remaining edition of your paper could be burnt by the hangman, your press confiscated, and yourself exposed in the stocks for the derision and contempt of your fellow-citizens. I shall do my best to have the editorial in question and this letter to you read in the House of Representatives on Monday, and I sincerely hope that some action may be taken against you. I have also telegraphed to Governor Whitman to see if there is no law in New York State by which you can be punished, and if you are not as great a coward as you are a falsifier and slanderer you will publish this letter as prominently as your scandalous editorial.

GEORGE P. BUSTIS.

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1916.

CHANGING LAWS OF THE SEA.

Not for Mr. Bryan and His Followers to Upset Fixed Principles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the time of Grotius to the present, innumerable volumes have been contributed to the rules prescribed by international law and precedent, to which every nation and individual are amenable. It is not possible for Mr. Bryan and his followers to brush aside laws which have been formulating for centuries, for the protection and ultimate peace of human society. The principles of international law are continually before the courts of every nation, and they are not matters for personal interpretation. In the case of Kennet vs. Chambers, 14 Howard, 38, our Supreme Court declared:

> The intercourse of the United States with foreign nations, and the policy in regard to them, being placed by the Constitution in the hands of the Federal Government, its decisions upon these subjects are, by a universally acknowledged principle of international law, obligatory upon every citizen of the Union.

In the case of the Scotia, 14 Wall. 170, 187, the Supreme Court of the United States used the following language:

> Undoubtedly no single nation can change the law of the sea. That law is of universal obligation, and no statute of one or two nations can create obligations for the whole world. Like all the laws of nations it rests upon the consent of civilized communities. It is, of force, not because it was prescribed by any superior power, but because it has been generally accepted as a rule of conduct. Whatever may have been its origin, whether in the usages of navigation or in the ordinances of marine States, or in both, it has become the law of the sea only by the concurrent sanction of those nations who may be said to constitute the commercial world.

It is as much the duty of the President of the United States to see to the fulfillment of obligations under international law as it is for him to see that the laws of internal government are properly enforced. We want peace with all mankind, but peace among individuals and among nations follows righteousness, and there can be no permanent peace, or peace that is worth while, when the rights of humanity and the inalienable rights of man are not jealously guarded and are allowed to be trampled. If the Bryan doctrines were carried to the last analysis, we and our posterity would be the easy prey of any designing potentate. Instead of a lasting peace, at some future time we would have to fight again to regain our present status. What would have been the status in history of Bryan and the recalcitrant Congressmen who are now opposing the President if they had been members of the Continental Congress and had declared for peace at any price? The man who is for peace at any price would not fight to save the honor of his country, and yet he would surrender inalienable rights which have been bought by blood.

H. L. SCAIFE.

Clinton, S. C., March 3, 1916.

For a Soldier's Widow and Refugees

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assistance is asked for the widow of a French soldier killed at the front in France. The man was chef at the Plaza and also at Sherry's for a long time, and also chef on Mr. Drexel's yacht. At the outbreak of war he enlisted, leaving behind him a wife and two children aged 6 and 3 years. The wife is an excellent seamstress, and was at one time a lady's maid. She needs work to educate and support her boys, but the work must be done at home, since the children are too young to leave. She is without relatives to help her.

So far she has earned a living by making garments for French and Belgian refugee children. Material has been given for these garments by a relief society, and money for the making has been contributed by individuals interested in keeping the little family together. Contributions to this object are urgently needed, and small sums will be welcome. Ten dollars will pay for the making of fifty of these simple garments and give a living to a brave and deserving woman, as well as providing warm clothing for destitute children in Europe. Please send checks to Mrs. GEORGE MONTGOMERY TUTTLE.

103 East Seventy-fifth Street.

New York, March 4, 1916.

Where Country People Walk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in "J. E.'s" letter, "Sidewalks for Country Roads." Why should the laws not apply to and be enforced for country places? In Stuyvesant, N. Y., where I live, there are long stretches of roads minus sidewalks. In some places there are footpaths used alike by pedestrians and bicycle riders. A few "walks" may be found, but they extend for short distances only, and motor cyclists as well as bicyclists seem to have equal rights with pedestrians in using them.

Complaints have been made, but the general feeling seems to prevail that complainants have no "law" back of them. Why should there not be laws safeguarding country children and grown-ups who have to go afoot? E. E. C.

Stuyvesant, March 1, 1916.

LAD'S LOVE.

I had his first—they say across the sea,
His "lad's love." Truth and faith he gave to me
Unquestioning—a boyish faith that knew
No doubt—a truth that shamed me, although true
As girls go. Purity he brought, and mirth
That made my years as his, and brightened earth.
He brought me tenderness—the chance caress
Too innocent to meed reproval—less
A lover's than a brother's clasping hand—
A child's kiss either could but understand,
Just given for the joy of love and life.
He brought me strength that gloried not in strife,
But in protection, for, in years than he
More wise, I was the smaller; loyalty
He gave me unashamed; his comrades' jest
He met with free confession, plain expressed,
And my misgivings, ere I could confess,
He laughed away with teasing tenderness.
He brought his hopes; I listened, blamed or praised,
Advised, while he, with eyes unshadowed, gazed
Into my eyes, believing. More than all
He brought his sorrows; simple they, and small,
Beside the griefs that older years must bring,
Yet real to him. And, oh, the hands that cling
For comfort!—and the quick tear brushed aside
Before a smile! Brave heart, whate'er betide,
May you meet woe as manfully as then,
And, trusting God, but weep to smile again.
So fast the days go fleeting, one by one!
So few the years before a boy is grown!
Before new doubts awake and new hopes burn,
Till youth and faith can never more return.
The time was sweet; the end full well I knew;
I had his "lad's love," faithful, pure, and true;
I am content, nor ask for more; when she
Shall come, from near or far, his love to be,
A man's brave heart will be her willing shrine,
And she shall fill her place—but never mine!

WAYNE GORDON.

FORERUNNERS OF COLONEL HOUSE AND JOHN LIND.

American Presidents Since Washington's Time Have Used Irregular Diplomatic Agents in the Conduct of Foreign Affairs.

By HENRY W. WRISTON,
Instructor in History, Wesleyan University.

Middletown, Conn., March 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. James M. Beck, whose career and writings give him a right to be heard with attention, raises the question in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine of Feb. 27, 1916, whether President Wilson's failure to consult the Senate in important foreign policies and in certain diplomatic appointments has not reduced the Constitution to a "scrap of paper." It is rather surprising to find so able a lawyer devoting so large a share of attention, in discussing the problem, to the personal qualifications of Colonel E. M. House, which can have, obviously, no relation to the constitutionality of President Wilson's action, and consequently is not to be considered as part of "the evidence in the case."

In Mr. Beck's clear analysis of the treaty-making power it is admitted that while the President "cannot negotiate a binding treaty with any foreign power * * * he can arrange, pending the action of the Senate, for a modus vivendi." This probably covers the field of the "executive agreement" with Santo Domingo, although that agreement remained in force after a treaty—suspiciously like it in its provisions—had been rejected by the Senate.

The main thesis, however, of Mr. Beck is that President Wilson has appointed a diplomatic officer, or rather a series of them, without the advice and consent of the Senate, which is specifically required by the Constitution. In his view the sending of Mr. John Lind and Mr. William Bayard Hale to Mexico, and Colonel E. M. House to Europe is unwarranted in law or reputable precedent.

He is careful to point out that "the President is not forbidden by any express provision in the Constitution from securing information through any messenger that he may select for the purpose, and as long as the messenger thus selected does not assume a diplomatic character there can be no constitutional objection."

Mr. Beck's criticism, then, is of the appointment of a diplomatic officer without proper constitutional sanction. We may admit at the outset that the Constitution does not provide for such appointment other than those which fall vacant in a recess, and that there is no law which specifically provides for such an appointment. The point at which Mr. Beck departs from the true path is in loading it all on Mr. Wilson. One would expect a lawyer to examine the precedents and weigh their importance.

Mr. Wilson may have taken a "liberty" "with the Constitution of his country" in sending Mr. Lind to Mexico and Colonel House to Europe. But if he did, he had a most remarkable series of precedents upon which to base his action.

The first President to take such a "liberty with the Constitution" was George Washington, who, though not a lawyer, may yet "be credited with a passing knowledge of the Constitution," and who, though not an accepted historian, may be presumed to have had a "knowledge of the philosophy of our political institutions." Washington in the early days of the Government found the relations between England and America unsatisfactory. England had no Minister here, and the United States had no diplomatic representative at the Court of St. James's—"It being important to both countries, that the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States should be observed and performed with perfect and mutual good faith, and that a treaty of commerce should be concluded by them, I wish to be ascertained of the sentiments and intentions of the Court of London on these interesting subjects. It appears to me most expedient to have these inquiries made informally, by a private agent, and * * * I desire you in that capacity, and on the authority and credit of this letter, to converse with his Britannic Majesty's Ministers on these points, namely, whether there be any and what objections to performing those article in the treaty, which remain to be performed on his part; and whether they incline to a treaty of commerce with the United States on any and what terms."

On the strength of this letter Gouverneur Morris held conferences with Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Leeds in order to sound their attitude on important questions in the relations of the two powers, much as Colonel House, perhaps, has been doing recently. It would be difficult to call Morris "a Secret Service agent." It would be difficult to call him anything but a diplomatic agent. It would be very difficult indeed to draw any line of distinction between his status and that of Colonel House, at least so far as we know the status of this modern "private agent," who acts on the authority and credit of a letter from the President. Finally there is no record that the Senate was any the less acquiescent in the impairment of its constitutional prerogative then than now, for no record exists of any discussion of Morris's appointment, status, or compensation, either in the Annals of Congress or in the Executive Journal of the Senate.

There were other cases of minor importance early in our history, which do not require full treatment here. The first important Senatorial debate on the subject appears to have been in March and April of 1814. At that time Christopher Gore, Senator from Massachusetts, objected to the recess appointments of Gallatin, J. Q. Adams, and Bayard as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plentipotentiary to negotiate peace with England. He insisted, as does Mr. Beck in the case of Colonel House, that no such office existed and that no vacancy can happen in any office not at some previous time filled. Mr. Beck assumes Gore's position precisely when he says: "The law never created any such position, and without the action of Congress this new position has no legal justification whatever." But at that time Senator Bibb of Kentucky pointed out clearly that many original appointments were made to offices not created by law and without the advice and consent of the Senate during the recesses of that body.

That debate, however, did not have the clear bearing upon the problem that the next discussion has. On Nov. 24, 1817, Caesar Rodney, John Graham, and Theodorick Bland were sent with "no distinct diplomatic rank" on a mission to South America. Their commission makes clear the fact that they were not Secret Service agents but diplomatic agents of undefined status. When the appropriation bill carrying provision for the compensation of these men came before the House the Speaker, Henry Clay, raised many of the objections that Mr. Beck advances in the present case. He first pointed out the folly of the mission and then turned to the constitutional point. He insisted that President Monroe had made these appointments without the authority of the Constitution and without the authority of any law creating their position. "There was an act of Congress fixing the grade of the only Ministers we send abroad, and it provided for two cases only, that of Minister Plenipotentiary and that of Charge d'Affaires." These men were neither. Their appointment was doubly illegal, as not resting upon any law, and because they had not been confirmed by the Senate. Clay, however, went on to say that there was a contingent fund allowed the President by law which he was authorized to spend without rendering Congress any account of it. It was confided to his discretion, and if the compensation of the Commissioners had been made from that fund Clay admitted that it would not have been a proper subject for inquiry. After this protest by Clay the $30,000 appropriation was shifted on to the Contingent Fund, from which the Commissioners were ultimately compensated. Clay offered no further objection. It is pertinent to point out in this connection that Mr. Lind received his compensation from that same fund, and that Colonel House's expenses (Secretary Lansing told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that he draws no pay) are paid from the same fund. In 1818 that Senate was as callous as in 1916 with regard to the reduction of the Constitution to "a scrap of paper," for there is no record of any discussion of the matter in that body whatever.

The next notable discussion of the subject came in the Administration of John Quincy Adams. He nominated to the Senate two men to represent the United States at the "assembly of American nations at Panama." Senator John Branch, by a forced interpretation of a few words in the Presidential message to Congress, asserted that Adams had claimed the right to appoint these men without Senatorial consent, and in defense of the constitutional prerogative of that august body he introduced a resolution to the effect that "the President of the United States does not, constitutionally, possess either the right or the power to appoint Ambassadors or other public Ministers but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in a recess." Upon this a furious debate broke out in the Senate and raged hotly for a while. But the resolution was not bona fide; it was drawn for political, not constitutional, purposes and, after having been modified, was finally laid upon the table, where it remained.

One of the most interesting and famous of these Commissioners was Nicholas P. Trist, who was sent along with the army toward Mexico City to hold out the olive branch after every notable gain of American arms. President Polk took the liberty of sending Trist without the ratification of his appointment by the Senate. Indeed, he does not seem to have wished the Senate to know anything about it. He wished the utmost secrecy. It must be conceded that Mr. Trist's mission was as thoroughly diplomatic in character as was that of Mr. Lind or that of Mr. Hale. He was allowed the salary and outfit of a Charge d'Affaires, and, being charged with the negotiation of a treaty, was clearly a diplomatic officer.

Passing over a whole group of these anomalous diplomatic agents appointed by Presidents Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Grant, and Arthur, we come to the Administration of Grover Cleveland. Some of the cases thus passed over would be worth some investigation, but they are not essential to the proof of the matter under discussion. Grover Cleveland made as full use of this power as has President Wilson. He sent George H. Bates to Samoa to conclude a treaty. He commissioned Thomas F. Bayard, William L. Putnam, and James B. Angell to adjust questions with regard to the northeastern fisheries dispute between the United States and England. The appointment of these men raised the question of validity of commissions issued without Senatorial approval, but nothing came of it. On March 11, 1893, James H. Blount was sent as Paramount Commissioner to Hawaii, and his authority was declared to be "paramount" to that of the regular diplomatic agents—as Mr. Beck presumes that of Mr. House to be. Blount's status was minutely inquired into and the majority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said:

> A question has been made as to the right of the President of the United States to dispatch Mr. Blount to Hawaii as his personal representative for the purpose of seeking the further information which the President believed was necessary in order to arrive at a just conclusion regarding the state of affairs in Hawaii. Many precedents could be quoted to shew that such a power has been exercised by the President on various occasions without dissent on the part of Congress or the people of the United States. The employment of such agencies is a necessary part of the proper exercise of the diplomatic power which is intrusted by the Constitution with the President. Without such authority our foreign relations would be so embarrassed with difficulties that it would be impossible to conduct them with safety or success. These precedents also show that the Senate of the United States, though in session, need not be consulted as to the appointment of such agents, or as to the instructions which the President may give them.

On the other hand, the minority's report said that the appointment of Blount as special Commissioner to the Hawaiian Government "under letters of credence and those of instruction which declared that 'in all matters affecting the relations with the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, his authority is paramount' was an unconstitutional act, in that such appointee, Mr. Blount, was never nominated to the Senate, but was appointed without its advice and consent, although that body was in session when the appointment was made."

This fur

HONOR SHAKESPEARE AT CHURCH SERVICES

Rector of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie Begins a Series of Sermons Devoted to Bard.

ELIZABETHAN MUSIC SUNG

The Rev. Mr. Guthrie Discusses "The Religious and Moral Uplift" of the Poet's Works.

Shakespeare's contributions to religious and moral uplift were made the occasion of a special thanksgiving service yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie at Tenth and Stuyvesant Streets, near Second Avenue, in connection with the city Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration. The Rev. William Norman Guthrie, the rector, announced that Shakespeare services would be held throughout Lent, and that sermons would be delivered on topics from Shakespeare.

Mr. Guthrie preached yesterday on "Shakespeare as Scripture." The rest of the service consisted of a poem for the occasion, written by Ridgley Torrence and read by Will Hutchins; readings from Shakespeare by Charles Rann Kennedy, and Elizabethan music by the choir under the direction of Willis Alling.

Prefacing his remarks on Shakespeare's religious and moral services, Mr. Guthrie declared that Shakespear's greatness did not consist in superiority in any particular quality, but in the fact that he was second best in everything in his age of literature.

"Many of his contemporaries surpassed him in certain things," he said. "Marlowe, for example, was greater in lyric fury; Johnson in plot, satire, and learning; Webster, in delightful austerity: Beaumont and Fletcher, in subtlety; Chapman, in sonorous rhetoric. But Shakespeare was second best in all these.

"Shakespeare's teachings are great because he was able to strike a formula which could be understod by the erudite and unlettered at the same time. But Shakespeare's teachings appeal to us Americans because they are written in our own language. We speak the English language, and we are therefore under the dominion of the soul of that language, for every language exercises a spiritual control. Naturally the highest literary expression of the soul in our language exercises the greatest spiritual influence.

"Shakespeare grips us in a way that no one else does. If a thing is in Shakespeare it is pretty apt to be in us. Seeing the power that Shakespeare had, we have a right to be grateful to God for him.

"The whole business of education is to inculcate the right prejudices. Shakespeare had many prejudices. He loved success; he never allowed any of his characters to endure any more anguish than was necessary. He loved the human will. His characters are inconsistent, as people are.

"Shakespeare couldn't preach or teach, because his characters never agreed with each other. Therefore he could not inculcate a moral or ethical doctrine as his own. With Shakespeare everything had to be alive and to speak through life. He enfleshed his morals and challenged the moral judgment of his hearers. It is their task to find out what is right and what is wrong."

Mr. Guthrie has selected the following topics from Shakespeare for sermons through Lent: March 12, "The Anglo-Saxon Idea of Mannood," ("Henry V."); March 19, "Coercion or Free Growth into the Ideal: The recluse woman of virtue and the righteous man of the world," ("Measure for Measure"); March 26, "The Suggestion and Accelerating Damnation of Evil," ("Macbeth"); April 2, "The Contagion of Evil and the Soul-Saving Revelation," ("Othello"); April 9, "The Sacrifice of the Innocent New Departure for the Foolish Old Order," ("Lear"); April 16, "The Self-thwarting of the New Ideal in the Fulfillment of the Old Order," ("Hamlet.")

On April 30, the Sunday after Easter, Mr. Guthrie will preach on "The New Order Triumphantly Established by Science, and Victory Over Self," ("The Tempest.")

ENTIRE FRONT FOR CHURCH.

St. Bartholomew's Likely to Abandon Apartment House Plan.

From his pulpit yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, announced that the apparent decision of his congregation was to build the new church in Park Avenue upon the entire block front from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, including the rectory and the lawn in front of it, and not to save $1,100,000 by selling a part of the front for an apartment house.

"If responses to appeals made a week ago come in as favorably for another fortnight as they have done during the past week," said the rector, "we feel sure the decision will be for the larger plant."

It was said by one of the officers of the parish that a third of the extra money needed is in sight.

Says 250 Dailies Use "Thru."

Dr. A. Gideon, lecturer for the Simplified Spelling Board, who spoke before the Young Folks' Society of the New Synagogue, 43 East Eighty-sixth Street, last night, said that the readers of 250 newspapers in various parts of the United States, who, he said, represented 12,000,000 persons of both sexes, have in the last two years grown thoroughly accustomed to seeing the little words "tho," "thru," "altho," and even "pedagog" and "decalog," scattered through the pages of their daily news. Dr. Gideon announced that he was about to begin a campaign to win a wider acceptance of the principles of the Simplified Spelling Board among the schools of the country. He will lecture to young people in different States.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Rotterdam from Rotterdam yesterday were:

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ramsden Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Diamant, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Franklin, Lady Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Courtland King, Mr. and Mrs. William Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Logue, Major and Mrs. C. C. McCuaig, Francis McNutt, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Newcombe, Dr. R. H. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon Stewart, J. N. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Suydam, Mrs. C. H. Windmuller, Alexander Smith Cochran, H. James, Jr., A. Thwaites, and H. C. Thompson.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

BLAMES MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mrs. Bates Says It Brought About Conditions Leading to War.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Mrs. Lindon W. Bates of New York, Chairman of the woman's section of the movement for national preparedness, addressing a mass meeting here today, asserted that the Monroe Doctrine had precipitated the present European war by barring agrarian expansion to a prolific nation. She urged women to take up their portion of the burden of the country by drilling into the American child the value of American citizenship. A Committee on Organization was appointed.

"If our social fabric is not Americanized, then America cannot survive," said Mrs. Bates. "South America is not capable of commanding observance of the Monroe Doctrine. If it is to be defended for the Western Hemisphere, it must be defended by us. Wars are increasing ominously. We can no longer hope for safety in isolation. Our gambling on the country's survival on theories based on ignorance is criminal.

"The duty of women lies partly in helping to interest men. Each of us should resolve to transmute one foreign-born person into a true American. The resolution of the great melting-pot problem is inseparable from universal military service and physical training from earliest childhood."

MISS BELLINGER A BRIDE.

Daughter of St. Agnes's Vicar Weds Army Officer in Panama.

A cable message from Panama, received yesterday, brought the announcement of the wedding there in Christ Church by the Sea, in Colon, of Lieutenant George W. Polhemus of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., and Miss Katharine Miles Bellinger, the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. William W. Bellinger, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel in this city. Colonel Mallory of the bridegroom's regiment gave Miss Bellinger in marriage.

Lieutenant Polhemus met his bride last year on Governors Island, where the Twenty-ninth Infantry was then stationed, and where the bride's uncle, Colonel John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster of the Eastern Division, was stationed. Mrs. Polhemus has been visiting friends in Panama since December, and as it was not practicable for her father to go to Panama, nor for Lieutenant Polhemus to come North, it was decided to have the wedding in Panama.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Three of Liszt's Compositions Heard at Carnegie Hall.

The Philharmonic Society gave its Sunday concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon with a program which comprised Liszt's symphonic poems, "Orpheus" and "The Battle of the Huns," the same composer's "Hungarian Fantasy" for piano and orchestra, in which Percy Grainger played the solo part, and Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony No. 6.

It is not every day that three extended compositions of Liszt occupy consecutive places on a symphony program, and perhaps this is as it should be. Probably many of those who heard the concert yesterday were made to feel that the composer's orchestral style has too constant an individuality to be adapted gratefully to such prolonged exposition. Whatever any one else may have thought of it, the bass drum, triangle and cymbal players probably relished the Liszt section of the program, for seldom do they get so much opportunity to show what strength is in their arms.

"Orpheus" is a comparatively gentle number, and "The Battle of the Huns" is boisterous, and between them came the characteristic "Hungarian Fantasy." Mr. Grainger and Mr. Stransky united to make the performance brilliant and spectacular, and the audience greeted the result enthusiastically.

Tschaikowsky's splendid symphony was well performed. There were a few instances of roughness and bad intonation early in the first movement, but these wore off directly, and after that the players put some feats of virtuosity to their credit. The work as a whole was impressively given and did not fail of its customary effect on the audience, which was very large.

OPERA BILLS ARE UPSET.

Mme. Farrar's Hoarseness Forces a Change of Programs.

Geraldine Farrar's hoarseness continued yesterday, although she is said not to be at all ill. The first performance of "Mme. Sans-Gêne," scheduled for this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, was withdrawn. In place of this the bill will be "Goyescas" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mmes. Zarska and Fitziu and Messrs. Martinelli, Botta, and De Luca in the principal rôles.

The sudden indisposition of Mme. Farrar, with only three weeks of opera left, has created havoc with the schedules, as it disarranges the balance between the various subscription nights and leaves little time to rectify it.

The Opera Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Josef Hofmann, pianist, was the special soloist. His regular numbers were Rubinstein's Concerto in D minor, his own transcription of "In Babilone," and pieces by Chopin and Moszkowski. He also gave several encores. Mme. Gadski sang an aria from "Der Freischütz" and the Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde." Arthur Middleton gave the "Air du Tambour Major" from "Le Cid," and "Largo al Factotum" from "The Barber of Seville." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain" Overture, Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," and the "Cortège de Bacchus" from Delibes's "Sylvia."

Theatre Francais Recital.

A concert was given at the Théâtre Français in West Forty-fourth Street last night. The artists were Lucile Collette, violinist; Signor Oltrabello, tenor; Mme. Marianne Vota, contralto; Robert Regnier, and Carmencita, dancer. The concert was under the direction of Mme. Blanche Arral, who sang also.

Movie Plans to Aid Actors' Fund.

At a meeting of the committee in charge of the campaign to raise $500,000 as the motion-picture industry's contribution to the million-dollar endowment for the Actors' Fund, Monday, May 15, was officially designated as National Tribute Day. Some theatre managers have already offered special performances, to be given before that time, and these will be accepted, but as far as possible all benefits will be confined to that date. A book containing pictures of film stars will be compiled and sold at theatres throughout the country. One-third of the proceeds of the ball of the Allied Arts of the Theatre will be donated to this fund.

FIND HIDDEN KITCHEN OF JUMEL MANSION

Wall Picked Away Reveals Fireplace and Cranes Where Pots Held Washington's Food.

WALLED IN MANY YEARS AGO

Hole in Brick Curtain Gives Clue to Reginald P. Bolton and Librarian W. H. Shelton.

Unwonted activity prevailed yesterday in the Jumel Mansion, for the old-time kitchen fireplace was brought to light.

The discovery of the fireplace was made on Saturday by Reginald Pelham Bolton, the authority on the relics of the Revolution in this city. Mr. Bolton is an enthusiast on the history of the colonial days and had often talked to other experts about there being things still undiscovered about the Jumel Mansion, also known as Washington's Headquarters.

Mr. Bolton said to W. H. Shelton, the librarian, a few days ago, that there was no doubt in his mind that in the basement of the building there was once an enormous kitchen, and that the one which was now exhibited was an afterthought.

"Where is your fireplace?" asked Mr. Shelton.

"Let's take another look for it," Mr. Bolton replied.

They went down into the basement and made a thorough examination of the walls. In one place Mr. Bolton found a small hole. He enlarged it with a pick and made an aperture large enough to get his head and arms through. In his hand he held a light, by which he made out the long hidden fireplace.

The curtain of brick was partly torn down later and there were the cranes on which in the old days swung the steaming pots. The wall was entirely removed on Saturday and yesterday Mr. Bolton and fellow delvers made a complete survey and brought to light much of the equipment of the ancient kitchen.

The Jumel mansion was built in or a little before the year 1763 by Colonel Roger Morris, later a member of the King's Council of the Province of New York. In 1758 he had married Mary Philipse, among whose admirers young George Washington had been counted. Morris fled to England in May, 1775, for, although he had been one of the members of the Council who had sided out in the main for the colonists, he was in disfavor with them because he refused to break definitely with the royal Government.

His country house, which was at that time the finest on all the upper part of the island, was occupied by Washington as headquarters during part of the campaign along the heights, following the evacuation of the City of New York. In the following Summer, 1777, it was again occupied for a time as headquarters by Sir Henry Clinton, commanding the British Army operating up the Hudson. In 1880 the house was bought by Stephen Jumel, a wealthy French merchant, whose widow later married Aaron Burr. Mme. Jumel (for it was by that name that she was generally known in her later life) lived there till her death in 1865, after which French and American claimants disputed over it for some years. Eventually it passed into the hands of General Ferdinand P. Earle, from whom it was bought by the Daughters of the American Revolution and preserved as a historical museum.

MRS. GOODWIN WEDS AGAIN

Divorced Wife of Son of Morgan's Partner Marries Meredith Hare.

A cable message from Bermuda has brought the announcement of the wedding there, in Paget, on March 2 of Meredith Hare, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare of 20 East Seventy-fifth Street, this city, and Mrs. Elizabeth Sage Goodwin, a daughter of the late Dean Sage of Albany. The engagement had been announced to only a few close friends. Mrs. Hare's first husband was Walter L. Goodwin, whose mother was formerly Miss Josephine S. Lippincott of Philadelphia. He is a brother of Philip L. Goodwin of New York and of James L. Goodwin of Hartford.

Mrs. Hare divorced Mr. Goodwin in Boise, Idaho, on May 7, 1915, on the grounds of non-support and desertion. She had gone to Idaho some months before, and, as she owned several ranches in that State, she cast her vote there in Novemebr, 1914. No publicity attended the divorce proceedings, however, until immediately after the death, in the latter part of June, 1915, of Mr. Goodwin's father, James Junius Goodwin of New York and Hartford, a cousin and former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, and who left an estate valued at $30,000,000.

At the time Mrs. Goodwin applied for a divorce Mr. Goodwin entered an appearance, not to contest but to arrange for a property settlement and the custody of the four boys born to them, the two elder going to their father. Later Mrs. Goodwin came to New York and made her home at 33 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Hare went down to Paget for the wedding. Mr. Hare was graduated from Yale in 1894 and is a member of the University and Down Town Clubs. His elder brother, Montgomery Hare, married Miss Constance Parsons, a daughter of the late John E. Parsons. Other brothers are Dennie M. Hare and Morin S. Hare, and Miss Mary M. Hare is his sister.

McGuire—O'Flanigan.

James F. McGuire, night manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's general operating department, and Miss Elizabeth O'Flanigan of 225 West End Avenue, were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, by the Rev. J. F. Barry. After a honeymoon trip of several weeks through New England and Canada they will live in Brooklyn.

A Hat Sale for Child Hospital.

A hat sale for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children will be given under the auspices of St. Mary's Guild at the home of Mrs. William H. Lefferts of 308 Lexington Avenue on Tuesday, March 28, from 3 to 7. Among those interested in the affair are Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. Eric A. Swenson, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. James H. Carli, Mrs. William H. Harper, Mrs. De Witt Failla, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Jr., Miss Mary Bangs, Miss Geraldine Frost, Mrs. William H. Haight, and Mrs. Charles H. Simonds. Young women prominent in society who are to assist at the sale include the Misses Fredericka Bull, Isabel Yeomans, Ethel Simmons, Lavergne Edmond, Juliet Edmond, Baroness de Ropp, Georgia Appleton, and Dorothy Haight.

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Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 5.—Grand Exalted Ruler James R. Nicholson of Boston and District Deputy James H. White of Orange made the principal addresses at the fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Hackensack Lodge of Elks last night, and stirred their hearers with patriotic utterances.

"This country is facing a serious crisis, and it behooves us as Elks to assume the duty so long held by the Grand Army veterans to perpetuate the Stars and Stripes and what the flag stands for," said Mr. White. "Our order is American and it is our duty to stand back of our President, regardless of politics. The Elks should assert themselves at this time on this all-important question of preparedness."

The Grand Exalted Ruler said the 450,000 Elks in the United States were representative citizens with red blood in their veins, and he said he knew they were not too proud to fight in a cause that was in defense of the honor of the people and the nation.

HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS ILL.

Veteran West Virginia Statesman, in 93d Year, Has a Bad Cold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Henry Gassaway Davis, former United States Senator from West Virginia and Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1908, is ill with heavy cold at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, widow of the late Senator Elkins of West Virginia. While his condition was reported as being quite serious yesterday, it was stated at the Elkins home tonight that Mr. Davis was much improved.

In spite of his advanced age—he is now in his ninety-third year—Mr. Davis has always enjoyed the best of health, and was robust until a few days ago, when he contracted the cold. Dr. Golden of Elkins, West Va., the family physician, who makes regular visits to Mr. Davis, is here with the veteran statesman.

Mr. Davis has been making his home in Washington for many years, no only because his office is here, but because he wanted to be near his daughters, Mrs. Elkins and Mrs. Arthur Lee. His son, John P. Davis, lives at Elkins.

MASUJI MIYAKAWA DEAD.

First Japanese Admitted to the Bar in America Had Many Noted Cases.

Masuji Miyakawa, the first Japanese admitted to the bar in this country, and for years prominent in the affairs of his countrymen here, died on Saturday in Los Angeles, Cal. He was born in Japan, and was educated at Yale University, and for several years was an associate editor of the Journal of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Miyakawa was lawyer for the defense in the first case tried under the Japanese-American extradition treaty and was chief counsel for the Japanese children in the San Francisco school case. The School Board of that city decided that Japanese children should not be allowed to attend the schools, and he finally won his case in the State Supreme Court.

In the last few years Mr. Miyakawa had given lectures on Japan, accompanied by motion pictures which cost $35,000, in which he showed the life of his country and dwelt upon the long friendship between Japan and the United States.

George Albert Johnson.

CHICAGO, March 5.—George Albert Johnson, financial editor of The Chicago Herald, and a newspaper man for twenty years, died here this morning in his forty-sixth year. He had been ill for a long time. Mr. Johnson was known intimately by all the leading bankers and business men of this city, and began his career as a reporter on The Inter Ocean, later becoming its financial editor. He joined the staff of The Herald, when The Inter Ocean and Record-Herald were merged.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE E. DEVYR, humorist, once connected with Puck and Judge, died on Saturday at his home, 70 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was a brother of Madeline Bridges, magazine writer and poet, and was a son of the late Thomas J. Devyr, once proprietor and owner of The Morning Post, the first newspaper to be published in Williamsburg.

JAMES VAN ALLEN TRUMBULL, former President of the Shore Line Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Stonington, Conn., in his sixty-ninth year.

FRED LEIGHTON, city editor of The Concord Monitor and one of the oldest newspaper men in point of service in New Hampshire, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Concord, N. H.

HENRY A. REEVES, for more than sixty years editor of The Republican Watchman of Greenport, L. I., and once Congressman from the First New York District, died yesterday at his home in Greenport in his eighty-fourth year.

JOHN C. GRADY, for twenty-six years a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, died in Philadelphia last night after an illness of several months. He was 68 years old.

JAMES DOAK, Jr., a retired yarn manufacturer and one of the founders of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, died on Friday at his home there, in his eightieth year.

J. H. CASWELL, an insurance adjuster of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, died on Saturday at his home, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, in his sixty-fourth year.

EDWARD VACZY, a former member of the 155th Royal Hungarian Hussars, died on Sunday at his home, 76 Berry Street, in Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. SARAH BAILEY TREDICK, widow of T. Salter Tredick and formerly a resident of Portsmouth, N. H., died on Saturday in London, where she had lived with her daughter, Mrs. Percival Griffiths, for sixteen years.

WILLIAM WHITE, connected with the Kips Bay Brewing Company of this city, died on Saturday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his forty-seventh year.

FRANCIS R. CULLEN, a fireman, driver of Truck Company 2 of Orange, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there, in his thirtieth year.

Miss ELSA M. KRON, daughter of the late Oscar Kron, died on Saturday in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY LANDRY, widow of Charles H. Landry, died on Saturday at her home, 6,505 Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRANK V. HULT, assistant to the auditor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who lived at 262 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday in Yarmouthville, Me., from pneumonia in his thirty-third year.

Miss MARIA DAVIS, a charter member of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, died on Saturday at her home, 16 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in her ninety-first year.

JOHN A. WALSH, who had lived all his life in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 78 Degraw Street, in that borough.

Mrs. SARAH A. MAZURIE, 68 years old, widow of C. V. Mazurie of Riverhead, L. I., died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. J. Seaman, in Amityville, L. I.

ANDREW D. PURTELL, formerly a hotel proprietor here, and for many years connected with Tammany Hall, died on Saturday night at his home in Red Bank, N. J., on his seventy-sixth birthday. He was at one time clerk of Washington Market.

Mrs. HELEN BORDEN KYLE, wife of Captain Wilbour Kyle, died on Saturday at her home, 71 Ralston Avenue, South Orange, N. J., in her forty-fifth year.

Mrs. ALLETTA J. COCHRANE, widow of Robert Cochrane, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter in East Orange, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

WILLIAM PIERE, a retired farmer of Fairfield, N. J., died yesterday in the Paterson General Hospital from injuries suffered when he was struck by a surface car. He was 82 years old.

Mrs. AUGUSTA PLUMMER FOSTER, daughter of the late John L. Plummer of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J. A son, daughter, and sister survive her.

Mrs. LEONTINE MARIE HARRIS, wife of Charles N. Harris of 120 East Seventy-second Street and a niece of the late Peter Marie, once widely known in financial and social circles here, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. She is survived by her husband, a son, and a daughter.

CHARLES VERMOREL, for years a chemist for the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi, N. J., died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home in Hackensack, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

Book Bargains.

Just purchased 5,000 volumes of good books from the United States Navy Department. The books are on various subjects: History, Literature, Travel, Americana, Marine Engineering, Naval Architecture, Fiction, etc. They are conveniently arranged on 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c tables. The last lot of navy books we advertised were sold in a jiffy. Better hurry.

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JEWISH CHARITIES MAY BE COMBINED

F. M. Warburg Urges One Central Body to Collect and Distribute Funds.

WOULD END MUCH WASTE

His Plan Would Give All Who Contributed a Voice in Administering Funds.

A federation of Jewish charities in New York City, by which funds for those in the federation would be collected by a central body, and which would be democratically controlled by all making contributions, no matter how small, was enthusiastically proposed by Felix M. Warburg and others at a meeting of the Judeans at the Hotel Ansonia last night. Dr. Lee K. Frankel acted as Chairman.

"During the last few days I have seen a plan that has been formulated by the social workers of the community, and I think the possibility of its being adopted is very promising," Mr. Warburg said. "Some of the people connected with the larger institutions think that everything is beautiful as it exists, that our children are being well brought up, that our hospitals are flourishing, and that nothing should be done which would endanger these conditions. One thing is certain, however: the method of collecting funds from the Jewish community in New York has broken down. The large masses have not been invited to co-operate; the large numbers keep away, and it is largely our fault."

Mr. Warburg then spoke of the way in which large numbers had co-operated in furnishing funds for war relief. "Why should not the same be true," he added, "when we take them into our confidence in raising funds for charities. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that you can raise large amounts by obtaining the co-operation of the large numbers."

Mr. Warburg then complimented the social workers of the city, saying that in administering the problems of the various charitable institutions with which he had been connected, that he had received more practical ideas and help from the social workers than from the Directors of the institutions who sat around the table and gave wise advice.

"I feel that when one looks back and sees how many things have been started under great misgivings, yet have succeeded, that we ought not to be afraid to take the step which will be a success because the idea is right. It is the call to pull upon a rope, the weight upon which is very great. The great masses can pull the weight far more easily than just a few strong ones. Unless a campaign be made by all people to work for all people, the Jewish charities in this city may find themselves overwhelmed by an influx of Jewish population."

Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago told of the success of the federal idea with the Jewish charities of his city. Since 1900, when the federation was organized in Chicago, he said, it had been successful in doing away with "pernicious money-raising schemes."

Sol Kohn, Secretary for the Council of Jewish Communal Institutions, spoke against a democratic federation of Jewish charities in New York. He said that statistics did not prove that federations were able to raise greater funds, and that in New York City the sums that would be necessary would be so great that a tremendous temptation for graft would be opened up.

Nathan S. Jonas told of the success of the federation of Jewish charities in Brooklyn. Morris D. Waldman, executive Director of the United Hebrew Charities, who has just completed a survey of the manner in which federation has worked among the Jewish communities of other cities, presented a report of his investigations. In referring to the popular control of these institutions, he said that in framing a plan for New York that it would be well to make provision for the ultimate control of a federation, to be vested in the purse of the community, that it would be wiser to define such control than to ignore it, as it would exist under any circumstances. He proposed, therefore, that some recognition of power be given according to amounts contributed.

TO GET OHIO FOR WILSON.

Planned to Put Pomerene, Harmon and Cox All on Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5.—Political factions in Ohio have been stirred by a report that supporters of the President in the Buckeye State have agreed upon a plan for the Chief Executive to get the State's electoral vote. The plan, emanating from Columbus, pleases the Democrats in this city. It is to name Senator Pomerene as President Wilson's running mate, nominate ex-Governor Judson Harmon for Senator, to succeed Pomerene, and again nominate James M. Cox for Governor.

It is said that within the last fortnight a representative of the National Administration called upon ex-Governor Cox at his home in Dayton to sound him as to his acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of War. On his return to Washington this emisgary reported that Mr. Cox would not leave Ohio.

The combination of Cox, Harmon, and Pomerene is regarded as irresistible. Postmaster General Burleson is said to be enthusiastic over it. So far as the rank and file of Democrats in the State are concerned, it is believed that the arrangement would be satisfactory to more than 90 per cent.

MARSHALL UPHOLDS WILSON

Vice President Predicts Democratic Success In Coming Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall is optimistic about Democratic prospects in the coming campaign.

"I always have been an optimist so far as the Democratic Party is concerned," said the Vice President today upon his arrival with Mrs. Marshall for a two-days' visit in Chicago. "I am like my father, who invariably when Presidential year came around would remark that it looked as if the Democrats would carry Pennsylvania. I have this same spirit of optimism in thinking of the coming campaign."

The Vice President evaded any discussion of the war or international problems which are engaging the attention of President Wilson and Congress.

"I am doing what I can to help President Wilson," he said. "I believe in upholding the honor of the American nation. At the same time I want peace."

Professor Charles Pirard.

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 5.—Professor Charles Pirard of Geneva University died yesterday, in his sixty-seventh year. He had operated on scores of Americans, and was widely known to those who visited this city.

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BARON.—On March 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Murray Baron of 1,061 Tinton Av., a son.

GELB.—March 2, Richmond Hill, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gelb, twin daughters.

METZGER.—March 3, Long Island City, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Metzger, a daughter.

MILLER.—March 3, Jamaica, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, a son.

SILVERBERG.—March 2, 553 8th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Silverberg, a son.

STONE.—March 1, 208 West 113th St., to Dr. and Mrs. W. Stone, a son.

Engaged

DONOHUE—KELLEY.—The engagement of Miss Margaret F. Kelley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Kelley, 230 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Dr. Edward D. Donohue of Ossining, N. Y., is announced. Miss Kelley was graduated from Barnard 1913 and Columbia 1914. Dr. Donohue was graduated from the medical department of Union University 1909.

BENNETT — WOLFFBERG. — Gertrude B. Wolffberg to David Bennett.

COHN—WEISS.—Amy M. Weiss to Sidney Cohn.

FISCHER—KOSCHERAK.—Irma Koscherak to Abe Fischer.

HAAS—ROSENFELD.—Irene Rosenfeld to Sidney A. Haas.

KAUFMANN—MAYER.—Caroline E. Mayer to David Kaufman.

KREIELSHEIMER—MICHAEL.—Hannah H. Michael to William Kreielsheimer.

LEVINE—BRAINSON.—Anna Brainson to Aaron Levine.

LEVY—BOROWSKY.—Ada Borowsky to Dr. George Levy.

MEYER—WOLFF.—Rosalind D. Wolff to Edgar Meyer.

SELTZER — RUBENSTEIN. — Sadie Rubenstein to Alex E. Seltzer.

STEINER—SCHWARTZ.—Helen Schwartz to Irving Steiner.

Married

POLHEMUS—BELLINGER. — On March 4, 1916, at Christ Church-by-the-Sea, Colon, by the Rev. E. Cooper, Katharine Miles, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Bellinger, to George W. Polhemus, Lieutenant 29th Infantry, U. S. A. No cards.

BELL—VAN ZANDT.—March 2, Anne C. Van Zandt to Frederick Bell.

BUXBAUM—STEIGERWALD.—Feb. 27, Irene Steigerwald to Gus Buxbaum.

FUHRKEN—MASON.—Feb. 26, Winifred M. Mason to Carl G. Fuhrken.

LEVY—MYERS.—Feb. 29, Elsie Myers to Bernard R. Levy.

Died

ADELSON.—Bertha, (Basia,) on Sunday, March 5, relict of Nathan, aged 88, beloved mother of Phillip, Thomas, Kive, Reuda Slone, Ida Latte Berlin, Julia Silverman, Rebecca Weisman, and Annie Aaron. Funeral from her late residence, 116 Bay 31st St., Bensonhurst, Tuesday, 12 M. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

AHMUTY.—Suddenly, March 5, 1916, Isabella, widow of Matthew Ahmuty. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John W. Griffiths, 1,364 West 12th St., Tuesday, at 7:30 P. M. Interment Wednesday, at Greenwood.

BARRETTO.—On Saturday, March 4, Adele, beloved wife of Francis Barretto. Funeral services public. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery, Tuesday, March 7, at 12 noon.

BERLS.—On March 5, 1916, Charles, beloved husband of Margaretha Berls, (nee Spiegel.) Funeral from his late residence, 772 5th Av., on Tuesday, March 7, 1916, at 2 P. M.

BEVERLY.—Albert, Sr., March 5, 1916, aged 89. Funeral services at the "Campbell Funeral Church," 241 West 23d St., on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BURKHAM.—Entered into life eternal on Sunday, March 5, at Atlantic City, N. J., Mary Sinclair, daughter of the late Elsey G. Burkham. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BYRNE.—Edmund, aged 28. Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time later.

CARR.—Mary A., beloved mother of Lestus H. Carr, at her residence, 531 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Interment private. Omit flowers.

CASWELL.—On Saturday, March 4, after a short illness, at his home, 101 West 78th St., James H. Caswell in the 63d year of his age, (formerly of Chicago.) Funeral private. Interment at East Chatham, N. Y. Chicago papers please copy.

CHEESMAN.—At Concord, N. H., on Sunday, the 5th day of March, 1916, Francis Livingston Cheesman, only son of Clara Livingston and Timothy Matlack Cheesman, M. D., in the 15th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at Garrison, N. Y.

CLARK.—On Friday, March 3, 1916, Armedia S. Clark, widow of the late Bainbridge S. Clark. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, 26 East 86th St., New York, Monday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

COHN.—On Thursday, March 2, 1916, at Tulsa, Oklahoma Isaac Cohn, formerly of Bradford, Penn., beloved husband of Molly Marcus Cohn. Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, Jacob I. Gumport, 11A Arlington Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 7, at 2 P. M.

COREY.—On March 5, Florence A., beloved wife of Henry T. Corey. Funeral services 8 P. M., Tuesday, March 7, at her late residence, 201 West 131st St. Interment private.

DICKEY.—At his home, 74 La Roy Place, Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, March 4, 1916, Warren F. Dickey, Assistant Treasurer of Newburgh Savings Bank; husband of Belle Hemming and eldest son of former Railroad Commissioner Joseph M. Dickey and Elizabeth E. Dickey.

DUNCAN.—On March 3, 1916, Mary E. Shandley Duncan, (nee Groen.) Funeral from her late residence, 2,128 Watson Av., Westchester, Bronx, on Tuesday morning. Solemn mass of requiem at 10 A. M. in the Church of the Holy Family. Interment St. Raymond's.

FIELD.—Passed away at the Hahnemann Hospital, Friday, March 3, Elizabeth C. Field, widow of Franklin Clinton Field and daughter of the late George S. Fitch. Services in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Monday, March 6, 1916, at 10 A. M.

FOSTER.—Augusta Plummer, daughter of John Lincoln and Susan White Plummer, in Plainfield, N. J., at her late residence, on March 5, 1916. Funeral private, at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Washington State papers please copy.

GORDON.—Jacob D., of 1,480 Bryant Av., Bronx, March 4, 9:30 P. M. Funeral services Mount Zion Cemetery, Monday, March 6, at 11:30 A. M.

GRAUBART.—Adolph, on Sunday, March 5, 1916, beloved father, husband of Betty Graubart. Funeral from late residence, 1,100 Teller Av., Monday, March 6, at 1 P. M. Fun

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Domestic politics coupled as these were with our international relations played an important part in last week's stock market. The war news from the western front, which in the previous week had assumed large proportions as a market factor, lost its hold on trading sentiment when the progress of the Germans halted and when events here at home supplied a new centre of attention. Both these matters exerted unfavorable influence, but the turn which events took at Washington greatly reduced the uneasiness which was felt early in the week, and the net decline in the general level of prices was much smaller than the loss sustained the previous week.

All the adverse influences to which securities have been subjected in recent weeks and months have been deprived of much of their disturbing influence by reason of the fact that they were opposed by favorable underlying influences growing out of the prosperous state of business in this country. This has stood the market in good stead, as the general movement of prices clearly shows. Neither the prolonged decline in January nor the further irregular reaction which occurred in February carried the market back to the level from which the sharp rise of last October began. It was in that month that the great speculative movement of 1915 culminated, but the reaction from that rise, viewing the movement broadly, was neither very rapid nor very severe.

The general level of the market, as measured by the average price of fifty active issues, rose last year from 60.78 in February to 94.13 in October. The lowest point which it has touched since was 83.49 on March 1, and by the close of last week it had recovered about two points. Thus in over four months there has been a reaction of less than nine points from an advance which amounted to over 31 points. This bears all the stronger testimony to the favorable influence of the course of business, inasmuch as the period since last October has seen very heavy selling for foreign account.

Had the rise in prices last year been based on false grounds the reaction would inevitably have been much greater. The fact is that it was based on the very best of grounds, namely, in the main, on an improvement in business which is synonomous with improvement in earning power, which is one of the surest tests of intrinsic value. Some movements were carried to extreme, but the rise in the market as a whole, while it went to a level which caused reaction, was a natural and reasonable response to the changed position of the United States. The stock market ceased advancing last October, and since then has been undergoing a period of digestion and readjustment, but the volume of trade during all of this time has gone on increasing.

There is a parallel between the earlier movements of stocks and the present and continuing movement in business, which is particularly worthy of note. In some directions speculation in the stock market ran wild. Prices became inflated, fear for the security of the market was aroused, and speculation was put under check. Then prices declined, but they declined, taking the market as a whole, without serious unsettlement, and to an extent which was relatively small compared with the preceding advance.

Lately business circles have been feeling a concern analogous to that which was caused by the very rapid rise in the stock market which culminated last October. Prices for commodities have risen rapidly, and in some lines have gone so far that producers and dealers are beginning to feel some concern lest consumption be put under check. There is no certain way of determining whether the rise in commodity prices, notably in some of the commodities in which the security markets are most directly interested, as, for instance, copper and steel, have gone as high as they are going to go. They have, however, reached a level as high as many producers care to see so long as production costs remain at the present level.

It must be borne in mind, however, that even should a check be put upon new orders, that does not necessarily imply a reduction in consumption. Orders have long been running ahead of productive capacity, and, even if orders fall off, the steel mills, the copper mines, and many other lines which are being taxed with orders now may continue to produce at full capacity. The measure of limit of consumption is fixed not by the amount of orders placed with producers, for they may be placed without limit, but the productive capacity of the country's plants. So long as they were fully employed there would be no hardship in a falling off in orders, which would represent not a curtailment of current demand, but merely a more conservative attitude toward the future.

In the present state of the market a wild speculation in commodities, such as the speculation which occurred on the Stock Exchange last October, would do great damage. So far as can be judged the rise in prices up to this stage has been the result chiefly of actual conservative demands and only to a minor extent the result of speculation. There is probably even less reason for concern in the rise in commodity prices up to this level than there was for apprehension over the wildest of the speculation which occurred last year, and there is no present reason for anticipating a slowing down in commodity orders and prices any more unsettling than the falling back of security prices. Indeed, just at the moment there is very little reason for expecting even that. The point which we would make, however, is that such a slowing down would not be an unmixed evil.

It would be unwholesome if the business community were to adopt the view that commodity prices will continue to rise indefinitely and to seek to protect itself by placing orders very far into the future. Those very orders would help to bring about still higher prices and would, sooner than otherwise would be the case, put a check on all but the most necessitous ordering of goods.

This is a time for the merchant to plan wisely and with reserve, and for the avoidance of what in effect would be mere speculation in goods. It is one thing for a merchant to anticipate his own business needs; it is quite a different thing to order beyond any reasonable requirements of his own in the belief that he can turn the goods at a profit when prices have been carried still higher. That sort of speculation is as unwholesome in trade as similar speculation often proves to be in the stock market. The country has to recognize the fact that it is confronted with the danger of inflation, and the part of good business judgment as well as the part of sound patriotism for all is to guard against inflation rather than to stimulate it by unwise speculation. Inflation arises out of unwise use of credit and improvident anticipation of needs for goods. Both should be avoided.

How free the supply of credit has been is strikingly shown by the record of the New York Clearing House institutions during recent months. Every week since the end of last June with four exceptions, last week was one of the four, showed an increase in loans. During this period the loans increased over $800,000,000, and this without bringing about anything more than a very slight advance in money rates. The range for call money in the last week of June was 1½ to 2 per cent. Last week the range was 1¾ per cent. to 2½ per cent. Six months' money and prime commercial paper, now as then, are quoted at 3 per cent. Short time collateral loans are higher than they were at midyear in 1915, but the rise in these rates has been slight.

The stock market has lately labored under the handicap that the borrowing capacity of brokerage houses had been practically exhausted. But this handicap does not extend to trade for the reason that the amount of credit available for commercial uses is very great. That is clearly indicated for one thing by the fact that the surplus reserve of the New York Clearing House institutions still amounts to over $137,000,000. And back of this and the surplus reserves in other parts of the country lie the vast unused credit resources of the Federal Reserve Banks.

The very fact that the credit available is so great in volume puts the whole country under caution to use it with the greatest possible discretion. There is no clearly defined line between legitimate expansion and overexpansion or inflation. To the extent to which he is able every business man should determine whether the transaction into which he would enter falls into one class or the other. If it falls into the latter he will be doing himself and the country a real service if he refrains from the transaction even at the apparent loss of some profit. It is always well to remember that a profit made at too great risk is no profit at all in the real sense of the word, for it is almost certain to lead to loss later on. The business situation is sound. It should be the aim of every one in business, manufacturer, merchant, and banker, to keep it sound.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Battlefields Monopolize Interest and Speculation Pauses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—Business in stocks remains limited owing to narrow and diminishing public attention. Interest has been transferred to the battlefields, and another inactive period is anticipated in view of the possibility of the extension of the area of fighting and of hostilities on a very large scale. A further cause of inaction is the continued discussion of the next war loan, which is leading to some preparatory realization on securities with consequent dullness. All investment stocks show a reactionary tendency, and there was last week a distinct pause in speculative purchases. Business in rubber shares was appreciably smaller, and there was only slight activity in low-priced Kaffir shares, which recently had been favored.

The market in copper and other base metal shares, with the exception of tin, was naturally disturbed by the Government's prohibition of speculative dealings in copper, iron, steel, zinc, lead, and other metals. All dealings have been suspended pending the results of the conference between representatives of the metals interests and the Minister of Munitions.

Proceedings at the conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce during the week were instructive and brought a very important pronouncement from Chancellor McKenna regarding State aid for commercial interests in the contest for future industrial supremacy. The conference struck a strong anti-German note. Details of the proposal have not yet been announced, but it is thought that they may involve support of a new banking enterprise for developing and fostering foreign trade. Three Cabinet Ministers spoke at the Guild Hall meeting on Wednesday in furtherance of the thrift campaign.

The policy of President Wilson in regard to German submarine piracy is being followed here with tense interest.

BOURSE REMAINS CALM.

Resists Disturbing Developments, and War Loan Gains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Mar. 5.—The Bourse is calm, resisting the combined effects of the German offensive, the renewal of the submarine campaign, and the diplomatic tension between the United States and Germany. The feature of the past week was the continued purchases of 3 per cent. rentes and the war loan, the price of the former gaining 1 franc and of the latter 1 franc 40 centimes. The British decision to restrict market speculation was reflected in the market for copper shares, which closed weak, except for the American group, which was firm.

Haitian funds rose sharply on news of the ratification of the treaty with the United States and closed with substantial gains. The market now anticipates the payment of outstanding coupons. Cleveland gained 7 francs and New Haven 5 francs during the week. Returns show an increase in war finance of 250,000,000 francs.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 4, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,304,500	$209,751,000
Same period last year	14,073,000	114,207,500
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.66 86.47	87.35 86.47
Same period a year ago	82.76 82.37	83.97 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	84½	84	84	16
Allegheny Valley 4s	96½	96½	96½	3
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s	106	102	105	18½
A. G. M. sub.cfs.,f.p.	104	102½	103	22
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87½	87⅝	87½	10
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98¼	97⅞	98¼	29
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	8
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅝	97¼	97¼	23
Am. H. & L. 6s	104	104	104	20
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	112	110	112	103½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92	91⅝	91⅝	148
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106⅛	105⅞	105⅝	91
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	23
Am. Tobacco 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70	69½	69	6
Ann Arbor 4s	63½	63½	63½	10
Armour & Co. 4s	94½	94	94⅛	54
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	121½
A., T. & S. F. gn.4s,reg.	93½	93½	93½	5
A.-T. & S.F. cv.4s,'60.	103⅜	103	103⅜	14
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55.	103	103	103	1
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101½	101½	13
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87⅝	87½	87⅝	10
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,stp.	87⅝	87¼	87¼	62½
A.,T. & S.F.Tr.S.L.4s.	91	90½	90½	12
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92	91½	92	14
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86⅜	86½	86½	34
At., C. L. unif. 4½s	92½	91½	92½	17
Balt. & O. pr. l. 3½s	93½	92⅝	93½	22½
B. & O. gen. 4s	91⅞	91½	91½	88
B. & O. cv. 4½s	97⅛	96⅝	96⅞	450
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	91⅛	91¼	91¼	31
B.&O.P.,L.E.&W.V.4s	88½	88½	88⅝	68
B.&O.,P.J.&M.Dv.3½s	91¾	91¼	91¼	2
Beech Creek 4s	96¾	96¼	96¼	10
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	102¼	101⅞	102	32½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103⅞	103⅞	152
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅞	13
B'klyn C. R. R. 5s	101¼	100½	100½	7
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅝	101	126
B'klyn U. El. 5s	101¾	101⅛	101⅞	2
B'klyn Un. El. 5s,sta.	102	102	102	2
Brunswick & W. 4s	95	94⅜	94⅜	6
Bush Term. 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Bush Term. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	13
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	89	88	88	14
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	98¼	97⅜	98¼	17
Can. So. cons. 5s	104	104	104	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	108	108	108	4
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	100½	100½	100½	6
Central Leather 5s	102	101¾	102	95
Cent. of N. J. gn. 5s	118	117¾	118	10
C. of N. J. gn. 6s, rg.	117¼	117¼	117¼	18
Central Pacific 4s	90⅞	90	90¼	172
Central Pacific 3½s	91	89½	91	27½
Central Vt. 4s	81	81	81	2
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87⅞	86¾	87	169
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92¼	92	92¼	55
C.&O.,R.& A.1st cn.4s	85½	85½	85½	5
Chicago & Alton 3s	58⅞	58½	58½	18
Chicago & Alton 2½s	45½	44½	44½	12
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94	93	93½	58
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	237
C., B. & Q. Den. Dv. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99¾	1
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	85⅝	85	85⅝	8
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	27
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4s	98¾	98	98¾	23
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	24	24	24	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106½	106⅜	106⅜	13
Chi. Gt. West 4s	72⅛	71⅝	72	17
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s. A	92¼	91⅞	92¼	24
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, S. B.	107	106½	107	125
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92	92	92	17
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	16
Chi., M. & St. P., gn. 3½s, Ser. B	80⅝	80½	80½	13
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101	100⅝	101	110⅛
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	94½	93⅝	94¼	34
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	5
C., M. & St. P., La. & D. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	7
C., M. & St. P. W. & M. 5s	104	104	104	15
C., M. & P. S. 4s	91¼	90⅝	91	26
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	7
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	5
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	3
C. & N.W. deb.5s,'33.	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
C. & N. W. St. L. P. & W. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	86
Chicago Rys. 5s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	25
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85⅝	85½	85½	53
C.,R.I.& P.gen.4s,reg.	84	84	84	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67¼	65¼	65¾	97
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	46	45½	45¾	7
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., one stamp	43	43	43	25
C., St.P., M.& O.cl.5s	102½	102½	102½	5
C., St. P. & M. 6s	118½	118½	118½	1
Chile Copper 7s	131⅜	129⅞	130½	1494
Chile Copper 7s, reg.	130	130	130	2
Chi., San. & Cleve.5s	102½	102½	102½	5
C.,C.,C. & St.L.cl.4½s	85⅝	85½	85½	2
C., C., C. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s	80	80	80	3
C.,C.,C. & St.L.g.4s	79	78⅞	78⅞	23
C., C., C. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	1
Cl., L. & W. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	101	100½	101	9
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	16
Col. Industrial 5s	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	12
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	38
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85½	84½	84⅝	61
C. & S. F. 4½s, reg.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	2
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	83	83	14
Cons. Gas cv. 5s	126	121	126	54
C. Pr. R. t. f. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Corn Pr. ref.s.f.5s, '34	98¼	98¼	98¾	9
Cub.-Am.Sug.cl.tr.6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	14
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99½	99¼	99½	10
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	106½	106½	106½	24
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96¾	96¼	96¼	13
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	8
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	57⅞	56	56	99
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78	78	78	45
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	83	83	83½	21
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	79	78⅝	79	18
Detroit City Gas 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	15
Detroit Ed. col. tr.5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Detroit River T. 4½s	93¾	93	93	6
Detroit United 4½s	78	78½	78	31
Dist. Securities 5s	72	71	71¼	150
Du Pont Powder 4½s	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	106	106	106	3
E. T., V. & G. div. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Edison E. I. of N. Y. con 5s	108	108	108	1
Edison E. Ill. Bkn. 4s	88	88	88	4
Erie 1st con. 4s	85¼	84½	84½	51
Erie gen. 4s	75⅜	74⅝	75	17
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	72	71¼	71½	37
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	31
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	4
Ga. & Alabama 5s	103	103	103	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	104⅞	103½	103½	22
Gen. Electric 3½s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1
Granby Con.6s,Ser.A.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	5
G. Riv. C. & C. 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾	3
Georgia Pacific 6s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	1
Gt. Falls P. s. f. 5s	101	101	101	3
Green Bay deb B.	11½	11	11½	12
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	84½	84½	84½	5
H. Riv. & F. Ches. 4s	92	92	92	1
H. & Tex. C. 1st 5s	106	106	106	1
H. E. & W. T. gtd. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	96	95½	95½	27
Hud. & Man. ref 5s	73½	73½	73½	22
Hud. & Man. adj 5s	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	142½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90¼	90¼	90½	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86¾	85⅝	85⅝	4
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	28
Ill. Cent., Cairo B. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	15
Illinois Steel 4½s	91⅝	91¼	91¼	22
Inter. Rap. Tran 5s	99½	99⅝	99⅝	190
Indiana Steel 5s	103¼	102½	103	21
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73⅜	73	73⅛	82
Insp. Con. cv. 6s, '19	177½	177½	177½	12
Insp. Con. 6s, '22-'31	176	180½	180½	59
Int. Ag. Cor. col.tr.5s	79	78⅝	79	11
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st 6s	97⅞	97½	97⅛	18
Inter. M. M. 4½s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	151
Inter. M. M. 4½s	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞	794
Int. Navigation 5s	94	93	93	10
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	12
Int. Paper conv. 5s	84	83¼	83¼	3
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	76½	74½	74½	15
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	89¼	87	89¼	6
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	60	56½	57½	22
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75½	75½	75½	4
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s	84	84	84	10
Kansas City So. 5s	92½	91½	92	33
K. C. & Pacific 4s	61	61	61	4
Kan. City Term. 4s	89	88½	88⅝	74
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Kings Co. El. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	85	84¾	85	5
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	90¾	90½	90½	25
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	93¼	92½	93	53
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Lake Shore 3½s	85½	85½	85½	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95	94⅝	95	19
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅝	94	94⅝	36
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	99⅝	99½	99½	6
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	101¼	101½	101¼	4
Lehigh V. Coal 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	111	111	111	5
Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s	100½	100½	100½	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	126½	126	126½	6
Liggett & M. 7s, reg.	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	102⅝	102	102	15
Long Island ref. 4s	88¼	87½	88¼	4½
Long Island unif. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	8
Long Isl. Ferry 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	7
Lorillard 5s	102	102	102	3
Lorillard 7s	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	1
Lorillard 7s, reg.	126	126	126	2
Long Dock 6s	85⅞	85½	85⅜	8
Louis. & Jeff. B. 4s	81¼	80¼	80¼	4
L. & N. gen 6s	112½	111⅜	112½	4
L. & N. unif. 4s	95⅜	95	95⅛	37
L. & N. coll. tr. 5s	105½	105½	105½	5
L. & N., S.L. Div. 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	2
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	19
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '63	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
L. & N., P. & At. 6s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	5
Man. con. 4s	92¼	91⅞	92	3
Man. con. 4s, tax, ex.	92¾	92½	92½	45
Manila Ry. 5s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	1
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, A.	100	100⅝	100⅝	8
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, C.	107¼	105	107	111½
Mich. Cent. d. 4s	88½	88½	88½	10
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93	93	93	7
M., L. S. & W. ex.5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Mil., Sparta & N.W.4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	10
M. & St. L. ref. 5s	55	55	55	1
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	61¼	60	60⅝	25
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	8
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97⅝	97½	97½	4
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Mo. K. & E. 1st 5s	88⅝	86¼	86¼	11
Mo., Kan. & Okla. 5s	61	61	61	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76	75	75	23
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	46	45	45	31
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	52	52	52	22
Mo., K. & T. s.f.4½s	39½	39	39½	25
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100½	100¼	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88½	88½	88½	19
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17	90	90	90	3
Mo. Pacific 4s	39¼	39¼	39¼	1
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	41½	40	40	4
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, T.R.	42	42	42	2
Mob., Ohio, new 6s	113½	113½	113½	2
Montana Power 5s	97	96¾	96¾	42
Montreal Tram. 5s	95	95	95	1
Nassau Electric 4s	76	76	76	1
Natl. E. & Sta. 5s	97½	97½	97½	5
Natl. Tube 5s	101¼	101	101	19
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s	104	103⅞	104	12
N. Y. B. M. Bch. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114	112¾	114	804½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	83¼	82⅝	83¼	55
N. Y. C. gn. 3½s, rg.	81¾	81½	81¾	9
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	95¼	94⅝	94⅞	156
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92½	92½	92½	37
N. Y. C., L. S.col.3½s	70½	70½	70½	14
N. Y. C.,M. C. col. 3½s	73½	73½	73½	5
N. Y. C. eq. 5s, '19	103	103	103	1
N. Y. C. cn. 4s, Ser. A	86⅜	86¼	86½	41
N.Y.,C. & St.L. 1st 4s	94½	94⅜	94½	17
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	25
N.Y.G., E.L.H. & P.5s	105½	105	105½	12
N.Y.G., E.L.H. & P.4s	86½	86¼	86½	13
N. Y. & N. J. 1st 5s	101	101	101	4
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	71½	71⅛	71½	1
N.Y. N.H. & H.cv.6s	115	114½	114½	61
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	1
N. H., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '47	80½	80½	80½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '55	80½	80	80½	25
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '56	80¼	80¼	80¼	10
N. Y. & North. 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
N. Y., O. & W. g. 4s	78½	76	78½	8
N. Y., O. & W. rf. 4s	82⅜	82¼	82½	6
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	5
N. Y. Rep. ref. 4s	77½	77½	77½	147
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	62	50½	61⅝	708
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	87¼	86⅜	86⅝	12
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	79½	79½	79½	2
Niagara Falls Pr. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	121½	121½	121½	1
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93½	93½	93½	41
Norf. & W. div. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼	1
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	114	114	114	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	93⅞	93½	93⅝	94
Nor. Pacific 3s	69½	69½	69½	91
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	4
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	95	95	95	5
Ore. R.R. & N.cn.4s	92	91½	92	7
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93½	93½	93½	19
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	107¼	107	107	27
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	109	109	109	3
Ore.-Wash.R.R.& N.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 4, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,978,692	29,797,789
Same period a year ago	1,054,479	10,510,787

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.87	83.49	91.87	83.49
Same period a year ago	61.48	59.86	64.68	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	135¾	Feb. 17	ADAMS EXPRESS.	138	138	138	+ 2	200
26½	Jan. 7	19¾	Mar. 3	Alaska Gold Mines††	22	19½	19¼	— 2⅞	23,400
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.††	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅛	3,900
33¼	Feb. 9	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	26⅛	28⅞	— 1	10,000
83	Jan. 3	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	79	75¼	77	— 3	9,200
72¼	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical.	66¼	65	66	— 2	1,600
99½	Jan. 5	96⅞	Feb. 7	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	98	98	98	— ¼	200
71⅝	Feb. 10	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar.	68¼	64½	67½	— ½	16,800
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	96	96	96	..	50
103½	Jan. 28	101¼	Feb. 17	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	101¾	..	....
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	..	..	165	..	....
64¾	Jan. 17	56⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Can	61¼	56⅛	58⅝	— 2⅞	83,600
118⅞	Jan. 26	100½	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.	111	110	111	— ¼	725
78	Jan. 7	62⅜	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy.	67¾	64	66½	— 1½	20,100
118½	Jan. 12	117	Feb. 1	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118½	117¾	118⅛	+ ⅞	300
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products.	164	156½	157¼	— 6⅞	6,050
116½	Feb. 15	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	115½	115¼	115½	— ½	400
115½	Jan. 15	113¾	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s.f.p.	..	..	113½	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil.	52⅝	52	52	— 2¾	100
100	Feb. 7	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	100	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	128	Feb. 8	Am. Express	..	..	130	..	....
12	Jan. 3	9⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	— ¾	525
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	49	45	48	— 1	3,000
31¼	Feb. 19	22	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities.	29	28	28½	— ⅛	3,900
25¼	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	22	20	21⅝	— ⅝	9,900
43½	Jan. 15	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	41½	38¼	41	— ½	6,710
71⅝	Feb. 26	60⅜	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	70⅝	66¼	69½	+ 1½	113,000
103	Jan. 27	99⅝	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	101⅞	99¾	101⅝	— ⅛	823
9⅜	Jan. 19	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n	8	8	8	— ⅝	200
34½	Jan. 23	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	33⅜	32½	33	..	500
113⅜	Feb. 3	95¼	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	99¼	95¼	97⅜	— ⅜	68,325
114⅝	Feb. 3	111½	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112	111½	112	— ⅝	580
93⅜	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	93	92¾	93	..	600
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅜	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	87⅛	86⅜	86⅝	— ½	300
148⅞	Jan. 10	148⅞	Jan. 10	Am. Snuff	..	..	148⅞	..	....
110	Jan. 27	100	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	106	106	106	— 4	100
61¼	Jan. 4	49¼	Mar. 1	Am. Steel Foundries	52½	49¼	50	— 3	4,250
116½	Jan. 8	109⅛	Mar. 2	Am. Sugar Ref.	112	109⅛	111	+ ¼	2,800
118⅝	Jan. 4	116	Feb. 15	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	116	116½	+ 1	300
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable.	..	..	68	..	....
128½	Jan. 15	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127⅜	127⅛	127¼	— ⅛	4,460
200¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 18	Am. Tobacco	199	189¼	197	+ 4	3,300
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new.	106⅞	105½	106⅞	+ ⅞	300
53½	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	..	..	53½	..	....
53¾	Feb. 25	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen tr. rcts	53	50⅜	51⅜	— ¾	18,200
95	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen pf.	..	..	94¾	..	....
99½	Feb. 28	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	99	98	98½	— 1½	2,700
13⅜	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	11⅞	11	11½	— 1	700
84¾	Feb. 18	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	79¾	76	78⅝	+ ¾	31,200
92⅜	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.	87	83⅞	85⅜	— 1⅝	99,300
8	Jan. 4	5⅜	Mar. 1	Assets Realization.	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	400
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	69	67½	68	— 2½	1,800
108½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅜	102	102¾	— 2⅛	8,600
102	Feb. 23	98⅛	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	102	101¼	101½	— ⅞	2,250
115	Jan. 3	110	Mar. 1	Atl. Coast Line.	110	110	110	— 1½	100
118⅝	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	104⅝	99½	101¼	— 3½	151,200
109½	Feb. 23	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109½	108⅛	109	— ½	800
96	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	89½	85	88⅝	— ¼	10,583
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.	79½	75½	76¾	+ ¾	1,920
3⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2	2	2	..	3,600
493	Jan. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	468	450	468	— 2	1,635
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	130	130	130	— 3	210
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth, Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84⅜	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	86¼	85⅜	86	+ ⅜	1,672
132	Jan. 14	129½	Feb. 26	Brooklyn Union Gas	131½	131½	131½	+ 2	100
53¾	Feb. 23	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	53⅜	..	....
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	96¼	96¼	96⅜	..	100
14	Jan. 12	9¾	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	94½	94½	94½	..	73
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	*100⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	81	Mar. 3	Burns Bros.	81	81	81	— 1	100
*100	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	114½	114½	114½	— 1	100
31	Jan. 11	29½	Feb. 28	Butterick Co.	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛	200
95	Mar. 4	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior††	95	88	94¼	+ 3⅝	40,600
42⅝	Jan. 3	26¼	Mar. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	29	26¼	28¾	— ⅝	11,200
80⅝	Jan. 3	57	Mar. 1	Cal. Petroleum pf.	60½	57	60¼	— 1¾	4,200
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58⅝	58½	58⅝	..	50
183⅜	Jan. 3	162⅜	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	168¼	162½	165½	— 1¼	15,850
88⅜	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	..	..	85	..	....
56⅜	Jan. 18	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	53	51½	52⅜	— ⅞	10,425
110¾	Mar. 2	108⅝	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	110⅝	110⅛	110¾	+ ½	400
200	Jan. 3	200	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	200	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 31	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*140	..	....
93	Feb. 24	89½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	93	89½	92⅞	+ 1⅞	6,550
66⅞	Jan. 5	60¾	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio	62⅜	60¼	60¼	— 1⅝	13,065
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛	100
29	Jan. 3	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
158⅜	Jan. 3	121⅜	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	127⅛	124½	124½	— ⅞	700
39⅜	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West. pf.	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅞	1,100
102¼	Jan. 3	92¼	Mar. 1	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94	92¼	93¼	— ¾	6,250
136⅛	Jan. 5	128	Feb. 16	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129¼	128	129¼	+ ¾	1,100
134⅞	Jan. 3	125½	Mar. 1	Chi. & Northwestern	126½	125½	126¾	— ¾	700
175	Jan. 11	174½	Jan. 4	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	174	..	....
20⅝	Feb. 7	16½	Jan. 18	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18⅜	17½	17⅝	— ½	17,400
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	136	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	22½	Feb. 1	Chile Copper†	23⅜	22½	22⅞	— ⅝	2,200
60	Feb. 19	51⅜	Jan. 31	Chino Copper†††	57⅝	54¾	56⅜	+ ⅛	32,500
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	46	..	....
76	Jan. 11	70	Feb.	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	..	..	73	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	70	70	70	..	100
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109	100	109	— 1	100
53	Jan. 4	39⅝	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron.	42½	39⅝	41⅝	— 1⅝	22,100
32½	Jan. 8	26	Mar. 3	Col. & Southern	27	26	26	— 2	200
55	Jan. 13	51	Jan. 24	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	51	..	....
48	Jan. 11	48	Jan. 11	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	48½	46½	46½	— 2	600
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	109¾	108¼	108¼	— 5¾	300
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	132½	130¼	132¼	— ¾	3,500
80½	Jan. 3	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	80½	78⅜	80¼	— ⅛	3,800
108	Jan. 4	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	106	..	....
25½	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref.	23¾	20½	22½	+ 1½	58,570
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	98	95½	97½	+ ⅝	3,000
41	Feb. 19	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	41	..	....
50	Feb. 3	50	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*38	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*38	..	....
86½	Feb. 4	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	76½	70¾	73½	— 3⅝	139,500
118½	Feb. 4	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	113	111	111¾	— 1⅜	1,200
206	Feb. 3	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	192	180½	192	+ 2	1,400
109¾	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	106	105	106	— 1½	200
98¼	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 24	DEERE & CO. pf.	95	95	95	..	200
154¼	Jan. 19	149¼	Mar. 1	Delaware & Hudson.	149⅞	149¼	149¼	— 1⅝	400
225	Jan. 6	218	Mar. 4	Del., Lack. & West.	219	218	218	— 2	200
14	Jan. 3	9	Feb. 19	Denver & Rio Gr.	..	..	9	..	....
24	Jan. 3	18⅜	Feb. 18	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	..	..	18⅜	..	....
140	Feb. 8	132½	Jan. 3	Detroit Edison	138	131	131	— 4	234
4¼	Mar. 3	4¼	Mar. 3	Detroit Edison rts.	..	..	4¼	..	200
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
88½	Feb. 18	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	85	85	85	— 2	233
108	Jan. 15	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	106	102¼	102¼	— 1	700
50⅝	Feb. 5	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	46¾	45¾	45¾	+ ½	21,600
29½	Feb. 23	22	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†	24¼	23½	24⅝	+ ¼	4,000
6	Jan. 11	5	Jan. 26	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	5	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	60¼	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat.	64	62¾	63	— 2	800
43⅝	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	37	35½	35½	— ⅛	44,000
50½	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.	52¼	50½	51½	— 1½	6,300
54½	Jan. 3	43	Mar. 3	Erie 2d pf.	45	43	44	— 1¾	900
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	30	Jan. 11	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	30⅝	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	50⅛	Feb. 29	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	51½	50⅛	50¼	— 1⅝	700
305	Jan. 26	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	285	285	285	— 5	158
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	114½	114½	114½	— 1½	100
178½	Jan. 17	165	Mar. 1	General Electric	165	167	167	— 2⅜	4,580
465	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	490	450	460	— 18	7,000
116⅛	Jan. 3	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	113	113	113	— 1	250
76½	Jan. 3	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	70¾	68	70¼	+ ¼	22,700
114⅞	Mar. 4	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114⅞	113½	114⅞	+ ⅝	579
99	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	90	88	89	— 1	1,100
127½	Jan. 4	119½	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf.	120¾	119¾	120¼	— ½	5,616
50⅝	Jan. 3	39¼	Mar. 1	G.N.ofs.for ore prop.	42⅞	39¼	41⅝	— 1⅝	21,585
51	Jan. 3	44	Mar. 1	Greene-Cananea††	46½	44	44⅝	— 2½	1,600
24½	Jan. 3	20⅞	Mar. 1	Guggenheim Expl'n	21¼	20⅞	21	— ¼	6,800
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	185	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	112½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining.	132	132	132	+ 5⅞	196
109½	Jan. 3	101	Mar. 2	ILLINOIS CENT.	103	101	102	— ½	1,518
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
47⅞	Jan. 13	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Cop.††	45¼	43¼	45	..	38,500
20½	Jan. 5	17	Feb. 18	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	18	..	....
80½	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
21¼	Jan. 3	15¾	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17¼	16⅛	16½	— ⅝	4,925
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	73⅝	72	73⅛	— ⅝	1,500
29⅞	Jan. 5	20	Feb. 28	Int. Agricultural.	21½	20	20	— 1½	900
74	Jan. 5	56⅞	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural pf.	63	60	61½	— 1½	1,600
112⅜	Feb. 1	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	100½	108¾	109¼	— ½	1,300
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	114¼	114	114	— 3¼	1,100
78	Jan. 6	68¼	Feb. 26	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	..	..	68¼	..	....
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 13	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	107	..	....
23½	Jan. 18	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	15⅜	14⅜	15	— ¼	19,930
85¼	Jan. 17	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	67½	61¼	62½	— 3⅞	82,500
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	47⅛	42	45¾	— 1⅝	37,900
111⅜	Feb. 23	100½	Jan 15	Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs.	..	..	111⅜	..	....
12¼	Jan. 4	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	10¼	9½	9⅝	— 1¼	2,300
50⅜	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	46	43	44	— 3	2,100
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	K. C., Ft. S. & M.pf.	..	..	67	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	24½	Feb. 28	Kan. City Southern.	25⅜	24½	25¼	— ⅝	2,600
64⅞	Jan. 3	60	Feb. 17	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	..	300
84¾	Feb. 9	84¾	Feb. 9	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	84¾	..	....
112¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	111¼	..	....
55¾	Feb. 24	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper.	54⅞	52	54⅜	— ⅛	88,500
3½	Jan. 19	3½	Jan. 19	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	3½	..	....
130	Feb. 3	128½	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P	128½	128½	128½	— 1	178
..	.....	..	.....	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	72¾	Mar. 1	LACK. STEEL CO.	77¼	72¾	75	— 2¼	13,135
107⅞	Feb. 9	104½	Jan. 28	Laclede Gas	105¾	105	105	— ⅝	300
16½	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	14	..	....
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	37	..	....
53	Feb. 19	48½	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire	50⅜	48½	50⅜	— ⅛	5,150
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	78½	78	77⅝	— ⅝	5,800
285	Jan. 4	249⅝	Mar. 3	Liggett & Myers	272	249⅝	250	— 2½	450
122	Mar. 3	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	122	120	122	+ 2	200
22½	Jan. 13	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝	100
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 3	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	16½	15	15	— 2	300
91½	Jan. 13	85	Feb. 29	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	87	83	85	— 5	200
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	50	50	50	— 5	100
198⅝	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	198⅝	191¾	194½	— 3	750
120	Mar. 3	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	120	118½	120	+ 2	300
130⅜	Jan. 13	121⅜	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	123¼	121½	123¼	+ ⅝	800
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	80	80	80	— ⅛	500
68	Mar. 4	65½	Jan. 29	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	67⅞	68	+ ½	300
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach.	..	..	3	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	129½	Feb. 15	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	130	130	130	— ⅝	516
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	55	..	....
109	Jan. 18	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
75¾	Jan. 3	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	63⅜	57¼	59⅜	— 4⅞	87,400
93	Jan. 3	80	Mar. 1	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84⅝	82	83¼	— 2¼	2,700
57	Jan. 3	42¾	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	48⅝	42¼	45	— 4	7,800
62	Jan. 4	50⅝	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	53	50⅝	53	+ 1⅞	400
105	Feb. 14	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	102½	..	....
129⅝

Cardenas Amer. Sugar
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Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 4, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	77
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,000,000	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	133	136
Do pf. ($50)	1,980,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	370	375
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	112	113
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	64	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,110,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	86	87½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	45	48
Do pf.	*1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	74	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Do 6% pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, 42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	63	68
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Birm. Ry. & Lt. 6s, '57.	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	95½	96½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
Bf.C.Lls&Pr.	2,914,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	82	85
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	87½	88½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '44	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106¾
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, 43	3,177,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99.	1,169,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
Cities Serv.	14,118,380	½	M	July 1, 14	116	118
Do pf.	26,168,429	½	M	Mar 1, 16	75	77
C.L. 1l.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	..
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	27½	28½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	99	101
Do 5s, '53.	4,150,000	2½	S	M. & N.	*01½	93
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
C.R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	61	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	89½	89¾
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,16	70½	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	102¼
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'30	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	104
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99½
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	132	134
East. P. & L. conv. 5s,'18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '50	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Bd. & Sh. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	72	76
El. L. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	77	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	94
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	82
G. W'r. Pow. deb. 6s.	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Do 1st 5s,'46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '35..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	63	65
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
J. C., L. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,980	..	..	.....	25	26
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	58	59½
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K. C. El.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '18	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '29	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	98½
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s..	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	358,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	328,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.	2,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	95	96¾
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '51..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	85
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	79¼
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,300	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	62
Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	90½	96½
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	91½	92¾
N.Y. West'r L.GM 4s,2001	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Okl. Ry.os,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81½	83
O.& C. R. St. 1st cn. 5s, '28	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	9,619,600	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Ont. Power..	1,809,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Do 1st 5s,'43	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	..	69
Do 5s, '21	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
Do 6s, '21	2,985,000	3	S	J. & J.	95¾	..
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Pontiac Lt&rt 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G. El 5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Pub. S. C. cfs of S.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103¾	104½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	21½	23
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	67	70
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
Roch. Syr. & E.R.5s,'45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	50	51
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L. H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. deb. 6s, '32	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'40	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	88½	91
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	103	105½
Do gen.5s,'39	12,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 4, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s..	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$8	$9
Do pr ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$30½	$31½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	85
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syru. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	103
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10¼
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	44½	45½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'20	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83¾	83⅝
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,598	..	..	.....	51	54
Do 1st pf.	7,718,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	75	77
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	19	20½
Do 6s, 1922..	16,600,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	96
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	85	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	81	81¼
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¼	80¾
W.St.G. & E. 5s, '51	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	84	90
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	56½	58
Wheelrg Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	96

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	420	430
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	440	450
B'way Trust..	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	144	150
Brooklyn	1,000,000	*10	Q	Jan 3, 16	150	155
Columbia	2,000,000	17	Q	Dec 31,15	540	547
Central	3,000,000	*20	Q	Jan 3, 16	1135	1150
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	443	450
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 16	1275	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	33	S	J. & J.	200	208
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	252	258
Fulton	500,000	17	S	Jan 3, 16	280	300
Guaranty	20,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,15	415	420
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 16	265	275
Hudson Tr...	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co....	500,000	55	Q	Feb 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 3, 16	122	127
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	120	130
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	140	150
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	429	430
New York....	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,15	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	975	1000
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Feb 1, 16	283	290
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,15	385	395
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	370	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	395	402
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

*Including 10% extra. †Including 2% extra. ‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 7s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. & N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,880,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	131	..
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, 37.....	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	97½	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	96
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 16	93	96
Oakla. G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Pac. G. & E.	32,096,800	1¾	Q	Apr. 15,15	62¼	63
Old pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	91½	92¼
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	89½	90¼
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¾	..
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	102¾
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	76½	77
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106¾	107
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103¼

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	105	115
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	285	290
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	475	500
Fidel. Phnix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	348	355
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	505	510
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	160	175
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	405	412
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	175	179
Merc. S. Dep.	450,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	105
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	115	119
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	212	214
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	8,386,700	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	90	97
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	41	46
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	310	325
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	110	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	570	620
W'msb'g (City)	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$8,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15	15½
Atlantic Ref.	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	650	660
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	295	305
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	100	103
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 20,15	735	750
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	.....	160	180
Contin. Oil..	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	277	283
Crescent P. L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	44	47
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	65	70
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	220	225
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	150	152
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	133	137
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	5	..	Jan 15,16	182	184
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 15,16	104	107
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	20	22
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	195	200
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	100	103
Ohio Oil.....	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	227	229
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$5	..	Jan 31,16	420	425
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	$5	..	Jan 31,16	222	225
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	290	300
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 16	205	210
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	354	358
S.W. P. L..	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,15	112	117
St. Oil (Cal.).	30,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,15	250	253
St. Oil (Ind.).	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 29,16	517	522
St. Oil (Kan.).	10,000,000	3	Q	Feb 29,16	435	445
St. Oil (K.)..	3,000,000	5c	Q	Jan 3, 16	357	362
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	350	360
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,15	505	508
St. Oil (N.Y.)	10,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,15	207	209
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	540	550
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	130	140
Union T. L..	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	81	84
Vacuum Oil..	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	220	225
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 31,14	45	50

b—Including 4¾c extra. e—Including 1% extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	115
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	325	330
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
MCA. & F. pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
P., R.-A. T..	1,990,400	4	Q	Dec 3, 15	215	225
R. J. Rey'ld's	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	460	475
Do pf. .....

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	104,080	46,180	179,515	$475,800
Tues.	95,396	59,262	167,130	344,700
Wed.	94,895	73,004	167,275	325,100
Thurs.	89,235	87,916	174,455	220,000
Fri.	101,050	49,145	165,740	66,500
Sat.	63,955	39,270	146,300	
Totals	544,551	354,777	1,000,415	$1,894,100

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
450	Aeolian-Weber	21	20	21	..
69,200	*Aetna Ex.w.i.	24	21¼	23⅝	+ ⅞
3,800	Ajax Rubber..	69¼	67½	69	— 2⅝
3,500	A., G. & W. I.	30	27	28	— 1
5,450	A., G. & W. I. pf	49½	44	46	— 1½
275	Atl. Steel	57	55	55	..
50	Balt. Tube pf.	90½	90½	90½	— ½
200	Canada Steel..	41⅝	41	41	— ⅜
200	*Can. C. & F.	83½	65	65	— 2
18,400	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
17,100	*Can. L. & P..	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
1,870	Carwen Steel..	8⅝	7	8⅝	..
8,189	*Chevrolet M.	142	130	140½	+ 3½
50	*Crocker-W.	104	104	104	— 1½
25,850	*Cuba C. Sug.	52½	47	52¼	+ 2¼
8,050	Corp. R. & H.	5¼	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
75	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs.	48	48	48	..
1,460	Driggs-S.	141	135	140	+ 1
2,710	*Electric Gun.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1,230	Emer. Phono..	12¼	11	11⅜	..
75	Hall Signal..	13	10	10	..
10	Hall Sig. pf..	25	25	25	— 2¼
300	Hart. Corp....	73	72	72	— 2
8,196	H. & B. C. Co	47½	42	45	..
1,025	Inter. Rubber.	12⅝	12	12⅛	..
100	*Int. M. pf.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	..
10,500	K. Bronze pf.	25	16	23½	+ 6½
5,310	Kelly S. Tire..	70	67	67⅝	— 2⅜
257	K. S. T. 1st pf	90	95	95½	— ½
1,900	*Lake T. Boat.	10¼	9	9¾	— ⅜
5,575	Man. Transit..	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,800	Mar. of Am..	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	..
100	Marlin Arms..	34	34	34	..
24,520	*Maxim Mun.	7¼	4	6¾	+ 1⅜
42,600	*Midvale St..	64⅝	62¼	62⅝	— 2⅛
119,400	*Mid. S. rgts.	1⅝	⅞	1	— ⅞
12,800	*Nevins Elec..	⅞	⅝	¾	..
5,660	P. T. & M. C.	29	20	119	+ 3
2,280	*P.E. & M. Co.	119	6⅜	6⅜	— 1
1,200	Red. El., Inc.	6½	68	68	— 1
100	*S. M. C. Co..	68	12¼	13	— ½
9,200	S. S. Kresge..	13⅜	7½	8	..
1,310	Stand. Motors.	8½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
3,400	*St. Jos. Lead	15½	83	35½	— 1¼
10,300	Sub. B., v. t. c.	36½	15⅜	15⅝	— 1¼
7,900	Texas rights..	16¼	37½	43½	+ 4
45,400	*Tob. Prod. c.	44⅜	3	3⅜	— ¾
13,685	T. F., v. t. c.	44⅜	95½	96¼	— ¾
700	*U. C. S. W. I.	96½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
26,000	Prof. S..	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9,050	*Uni. M., w. i.	6½	4¾	6½	+ ⅜
4,600	*U. S. L. & H. Corp.	38¾	34	34½	..
1,150	*U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
3,155	White Motors.	49¼	46⅝	48	— 1¼
2,800	World Film...	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

37	Buckeye P. L.	103	100	103	..
5	Gal. Sig. Oil.	151	151	151	— 1
365	Ill. Pipe Line.	187	179	182	— 6
758	Ohio Oil	229	220	225	— 9
65	Prairie O. & G.	423	405	425	+15
197	Prairie P. L.	350	325	325	—16
3	South P. Oil.	350	325	326	—34
240	St. Oil, Cal.	260	250	252	— 6
93	St. Oil, Ind.	528	500	524	+ 7
123	St. Oil, N. J.	510	500	508	+ 2
535	St. Oil, N. Y.	209	200	208	..
20	Swan & F.	150	142	142	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

13,505	*Am. Oil & G.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
8,150	*Barn.O. & G.	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17,100	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	22	18⅝	21⅜	— ¾
14,200	*Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	10¼	9	9⅜	— ⅝
10,400	*Cosden Oil & G., w. i., pf.	5¼	4⅜	7	+ ¾
13,200	Empire Pet.	7⅛	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
17,800	*Federal Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
950	*Houston Oil..	18⅛	17½	18	— ⅛
4,650	*Inter. Petrol.	12⅜	11½	12¼	— ⅛
67,000	*Midwest Oil.	72	67	70	— 3
10,900	*Mid. Oil pf..	96	93	95	— 2½
1,450	*Midwest Ref.	62	59	59	— 2½
24,500	*Muskog. Ref.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8,100	Sap. O. & R.	15⅞	11¾	13¾	+ 1
5,830	Vent. Con. O.	10⅝	8¼	9¼	+ ⅛
3,500	*Victoria Oil.	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
94,550	Way. O. & G.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS

2,000	Am. Com.	9	8½	8½	— 1
25,400	*†Atlanta	19	17	17½	— ½
1,800	Bannack Gold	1⅝	32	34	+ 6
5,200	*†Booth	40	35	35	..
2,000	Beaver	35	10½	13½	..
8,000	Bingham M..	11¼	8	8	..
2,000	Boston Mont.	54	53	53	..
8,300	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6,250	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	2⅝	3	— ⅛
1,500	*Calaveras C.	3⅝	3	98	— 3
9,200	†Caledonia	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4,825	*Canada Cop.	1⅜	36¼	38½	— ½
6,350	C. de P. Cop.	39	10	10½	+ ⅛
600	Comstock T.	10¾	2	1⅞	..
700	*Con. Cop. M.	2	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
10,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4,900	Con. Cop.	27	26	26	— 2
1,500	Dom. Gold	37	37	37	..
2,000	Domie Ext.	37	64	69	+ 4
71,100	*†Emma Cop.	70	24	20	— 4
56,100	*†F. R. M. C.	24	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
8,000	First Nat. Cp.	6	45	45	..
1,400	†Florence	48	90	90	— 4
13,920	†Goldf. Cons.	93	13½	14	— 1
13,600	*†Goldf. Merg.	15½	3	2⅞	+ ⅛
43,700	*†Greenwater	7	2½	2⅝	— 2⅛
100	Hollinger G.M.	26½	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8,550	Howe Sound..	7⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
3,595	Hecla Mining.	4⅝	90	91	— 3
2,800	*†Jim Butler.	95	95	1.00	—12½
14,920	Jumbo Ext.	1.12½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
410	Iron Blossom.	1¼	13	13	..
8,000	Inter. Mines.	18	13	16¼	— ⅛
12,200	*†Kawanas	1⅞	17	17⅜	— ⅛
6,300	Magma Cop.	17⅝	17	17⅜	..
8,400	†Maj. Mines.	91⅞	91	91	..
1,000	McIntyre	38	38	44	— 1
3,600	†Marsh Min.	46	40	44	..
13,575	*McKinley-D.	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	..
2,550	Mines of Am..	2⅜	2	2	..
800	Montana Con.	5⅝	5	5½	— ⅛
3,515	*Mojave Tung.	27	20	27	— 6
95,700	*†Mother Lode	27	20	20	..
1,200	†Nevada Hills.	20	3¾	4½	+ ⅛
5,400	New Utah B..	4½	4¼	6¼	— ⅛
1,400	Nip. Mines Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
4,800	North B. Dev.	16	14½	16	+ ⅛
4,000	North Star ..	16	16	16	..
500	†Oatman G. (a prospect).	68	62	68	+ 1
4,200	*†Oatman C. (a prospect).	55	49	55	+ 5
32,900	*†Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	17	14½	17	+ 1½
400	Ohio Copper..	25	25	25	..
3,800	Peterson Lake.	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
8,800	*Oro	3¼	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅛
2,600	*Ray Her. M.	3⅛	2	2	..
6,700	*†Rex. Con. M.	22	20	58	— 5
8,100	†Rochester M.	63	60	60	— 1
4,100	*†Round Mtn.	61	51	53	+ 2
4,400	*†Ruby Silver.	53	51	15½	+ ⅛
200	†San Toy.	6¼	6	6	..
2,200	*†Sandst'm K.	6	75	90	..
26,600	*Scr. G. G. M.	92	40	43	— 1
12,100	†Seven T.Coal	43	5	6	+ 1
5,500	*†Silver Pick.	6			
28,700	*†Silver Spr. (a prospect).	21	18	20	— ⅛
4,850	St'd Sil.-L'd..	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
55,000	Stewart	93⅛	89	93	+ 2
54,900	*†Sue's Min.	93			
16,500	†Superatt. M.	35	33	34	— 1
	Co. (a pros.)	53	53	53	..
4,000	*†Temiskaming	84	4	4½	..
7,000	Tonop.	5	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
1,200	Tonop. Belm't	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2,400	Tonop. Exten.	4½	91	91	— 3
2,400	Tonop. Jim B.	94	18½	19½	+1¼
2,500	Tonop. Ex.	19½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
52,500	Tono.	6¾	12¼	12¼	..
650	Tono. Min.	12	14⅜	14⅜	+ 1⅛
33,000	*U. S. C. M..	13	12⅝	13	..
44,705	*U. V. Exten.	14⅜	73	74	— 1
6,600	*U. E. Cons.	76	9⅞	9¾	+ ⅛
100	Trinity Copper	9⅞	4	4½	..
520	Unit. East'n..	4½	5¼	6½	+ 1
2,015	*W. Oaks M..	5¼	2¼	2¾	— ⅛
2,700	Yukon G. M..	2¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,000	*Yuscaran C.	1¼			

BONDS

$446,000	*R&O.new 5s.	101¾	101	101⅜	— ⅛
200,000	*C.M.&S.P. 4s	95¼	94⅜	95	— ⅛
580,000	*Chi. U.S. 4½s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
111,000	*Erie cv.4s,wl.	87½	87⅜	87½	+ ⅛
763,000	*Erie rights..	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
	S. cv. 5s, w. i.	99¼	99	99	‡Ex

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Ex rights.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; mild temperature; fresh s. winds.

Fla.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; moderate s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Overcast and warmer Mon., probably thunder storms. Tues. fair and cooler; fresh s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Overcast and warmer Mon.; probably thunder storms. Tues. fair and cooler.

Ohio — Probably rain and warmer Mon. Tues. rain; increasing s. e. winds.

Ind.—Probably rain and warmer Mon. Tues. overcast and colder.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s. and rain or snow in n. Mon.; warmer Mon. Tues. snow or rain; increasing s. e. and s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow or sleet Mon. and probably Tues.

Okla., La., Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Unsettled and warmer Mon., probably rain. Tues. unsettled and colder.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon., probably preceded by rain in e.; warmer in e. Tues. unsettled and colder.

Wis.—Rain or snow Mon.; warmer in e. and s. Tues. unsettled and colder; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Minn.—Snow Mon., followed by colder by night. Tues. probably fair; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Iowa.—Unsettled Mon., probably rain; warmer in e. and cen. Tues. cloudy and colder.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably snow and colder Mon.; fresh n. winds.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Mon.; probably snow flurries. Tues. fair.

Neb.—Unsettled and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Kan.—Fair and cooler Mon. and Tues.

LOST PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Do not delay when you find that property has been lost. Communicate immediately with The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last	Renewals.
Feb. 28	2½	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 29	2	1¾	2	1¾
March 1	2	1¾	2	1¾
March 2	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
March 3	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
March 4	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
Week's range	2½			1¾
High	1¾			1¾
Low				
Same week last year— High	2			2
Low	1¾			2
Year's range to date— High	3			2
Low	1¾			1¾
Same period last year— High	3			2¾
Low	1½			2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 28	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
Feb. 29	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
Mar. 1	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
Mar. 2	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Mar. 3	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
Mar. 4	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
Week's range	2¾	3	3¼
High	2½	2¾	3
Low			
Same week last year— High	3	3	3½
Low	2½	3	3
Year's range to date— High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year— High	4	3	3
Low	2½	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 28	Par	†10c	Par	•30c
Feb. 29	Par	†10c	Par	•30c
Mar. 1	Par	†5c	Par	•30c
Mar. 2	Par	†5c	Par	•30c
Mar. 3	Par	†10c	Par	•30c
Mar. 4	Par	†10c	Par	•30c

•Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 28	4@4½	5½	5½	25f 03c
Feb. 29	4@4½	5¼	5¼	25f 03c
Mar. 1	4@4½	5¼	5¼	25f 03⅛c
Mar. 2	4@4½	5¼	5¼	25f 04⅛c
Mar. 3	4@4½	5¼	5⅜	25f 05c
Mar. 4	4@4½	5¼	5⅜	25f 05c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes. Paris.
Feb. 28	58⅛	97 61f 75c
Feb. 29	58	97 61f 75c
Mar. 1	57⅞	97 61f 85c
Mar. 2	57⅞	96⅞ 62f 20c
Mar. 3	57⅞	96⅞ 62f 20c
Mar. 4	57⅞	

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
Feb. 28	26½d	50⅝c
Feb. 29	26½d	50⅝c
Mar. 1	26½d	50⅝c
Mar. 2	27d	51⅞c
Mar. 3	27d	51⅞c
Mar. 4	27d	50⅝c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 4, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	802,177	157,265	98,131
Tuesday	523,898	137,451	124,137
Wednesday	753,298	229,631	202,280
Thursday	390,973	177,684	328,861
Friday	345,715	204,230	405,441
Saturday	159,931	91,218	320,539
Total week.	2,978,092	1,054,479	1,479,389
Year to date.	20,797,789	10,510,787	17,818,018

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$4,577,500	$2,017,500	$1,733,000
Tuesday	2,874,500	2,122,000	2,606,500
Wednesday	3,882,500	2,816,500	2,813,500
Thursday	3,290,500	2,339,500	2,711,000
Friday	2,995,500	3,099,500	3,457,000
Saturday	1,314,000	1,698,000	1,788,500
Total week.	$18,304,500	$14,073,000	$15,109,500
Year to date.	209,751,000	114,307,500	173,889,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	Mar. 4, '16.	Mar. 6, '15.	Differences.
R. R. and miscel.	3,978,692	1,054,478	+ 1,924,214
Mining			1 — 1

BONDS.

R. R. and miscel.	$12,803,000	$3,725,500	+ $922,500
Government	5,087,500	185,500	+ 4,902,000
State	173,000	33,000	+ 140,000
City	241,000	129,000	+ 112,000
Total all	$18,304,500	$14,073,000	+$4,231,500

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON. Feb. 28	$4.76½	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
Feb. 29	4.76½	7.76⅜	4.76⅜
Mar. 1	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Mar. 2	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Mar. 3	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Mar. 4	4.76½	4.76⅜	

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON. Feb. 28	$4.77⅛	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅝
Feb. 29	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77
Mar. 1	4.77	4.76⅝	4.77
Mar. 2	4.77	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
Mar. 3	4.77	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
Mar. 4		4.76⅝	Cables.
Week's range—		Demand.	$4.77 Nov.
High		4.76½	4.76⅝
Low			
Same week last year—		4.81¼	4.81⅛
High		4.79⅜	4.80⅛
Low			
Year's range to date—		4.78	4.78⅞
High		4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Low			
Same period last year—		4.85¼	4.85⅝
High		4.79	4.79⅝
Low			

	Paris. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 28	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.86⅛	5.87¼	5.87¼
Feb. 29	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87	5.87¼	5.87¼
Mar. 1	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87	5.87¼	5.87¼
Mar. 2	5.88	5.88⅛	5.88⅛	5.87½	5.87¾	5.87¾
Mar. 3	5.88⅛	5.88⅛	5.88⅛	5.87⅝	5.88¼	5.88¼
Mar. 4	5.88⅛	5.88⅛	5.88⅛	5.88	5.88¼	5.88¼

	Berlin. High.	Low.	Last.
Switzerland. Feb. 28	73.50	73.25	73.25
Feb. 29	73.50	73.25	73.25
Mar. 1	73.37½	73.31¼	73.31¼
Mar. 2	73.37½	73.37½	73.37½
Mar. 3	73.43¾	73.31¼	73.31¼
Mar. 4	73.31¼	73.37½	73.37½
	Cables.		Italy.
Holland. Feb. 28	42.56¼	42.50	42.75
Feb. 29	42.56¼	42.50	42.75
Mar. 1	42.56¼	42.50	42.75
Mar. 2	42.56¼	42.50	42.75
Mar. 3	42.56¼	42.50	42.75
Mar. 4	42.56¼	42.50	42.62½

	Austria. Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Greece. Cables.
Feb. 28	12.84	12.80	19.40	19.45
Feb. 29	12.92	12.90	19.40	19.45
Mar. 1	12.98	12.94	19.40	19.45
Mar. 2	13.03	13.08	19.40	19.45
Mar. 3	13.05	13.10	19.40	19.45
Mar. 4	13.30	13.35	19.40	19.45

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During the past half dozen years we have issued a series of analyses of this property which have steadily foreshadowed the developments that have subsequently occurred. We have now prepared a new analysis, treating the subject from the current standpoint. This new letter should be of special interest to all stockholders of the company.

A few copies are available for free distribution.

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Cuban Internal 5s, 1905
Mexican Govt. Gold 4s, 1904
Mex. Pet. Co. of Del. Underlying Bds.
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Gulf State Steel Stocks
New Orleans, Great Northern 5s, 1955
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago 5s, 1960
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DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) will be paid on April 15, 1916, to holders of Preferred Stock of this Company and to holders of Certificates of Deposit of shares of Preferred Stock of the American Woolen Company (New Jersey Corporation), issued by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, of record March 15, 1916.

Transfer books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the Massachusetts Company will be closed at the close of business March 15, 1916, and will be reopened at the opening of business March 30, 1916.

Transfer books for the transfer of Certificates of Deposit will be closed at the close of business March 15, 1916. No transfers of Certificates of Deposit will be made after March 15, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 2, 1916.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) will be paid on April 15, 1916, to holders of Common Stock of this Company and to holders of Certificates of Deposit of shares of Common Stock of the American Woolen Company (New Jersey Corporation), issued by the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, or the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, of record March 15, 1916.

Transfer books for the transfer of the Common Stock of the Massachusetts Company will be closed at the close of business March 15, 1916, and will be reopened at the opening of business March 30, 1916.

Transfer books for the transfer of Certificates of Deposit will be closed at the close of business March 15, 1916. No transfers of certificates of deposit will be made after March 15, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 2, 1916.

Exceptional Commercial Opportunity

Two gentlemen, who have an established foreign commission business, desire $50,000 additional capital to handle available business. Highest references given and required. Exceptional commercial opportunity for the right party, who must be an American. Address reply Box 20-S, care Doremus & Co., Adv. Agents, 44 Broad St., New York.

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE!

The Richland County Dispensary Commission respectfully seeks bids on the various brands of whiskeys and wines left on hand in Richland County Dispensary Jan. 1st, 1916. A complete list of brands and amounts will be furnished upon inquiry.

These goods must be disposed of in a limited time.

Address all communications to

Richland County Dispensary Commission,
Columbia, S. C.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes, viz.:

1.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
Motions:
Robinson‹Ritchie, Yananszanchas‹Mallory, Epstein‹Dryfoos, Perlman‹Standard, Stallo‹Wagner, Re White & Co, Tompkins‹St Regis.
General calendar:
United Cop Sec Co‹Amalgamated, US‹Mulvey, Iowa Wash Mach Co‹Montgomery W.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Geo P Hammond, Taylor Hat Mfg Co, Geo J. Wilson, Samuel Rubinstein, Abel Langer, Giovanni Savaresa, D J & M A Freeman, Rice & Danziger, Charles Bosner, Isaac J Cohn, Alex S Aronson.
Under objections:
Chas M Blanchard, Isidor Booth, Jacob Goldman, Vincenzo Mannino, H & N Rosenzweig, Max Sternberg.
Adjourned cases:
Bernard Rapp, Charles Mayo, Morris Edelman, Henry A Heald, Myrtle N Whipple, J Garbor & Son, Leon Block, Chas S Martin, Murphy Door Bed Co, Gabriel Breuer.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Fitch‹Young & Underhill, Anchor Cap & C Co‹Pritchard (2), Sherman‹Marinelli,
Ritz Cycle Car Co‹Driggs-Seabury, Susquehanna Coal Co‹A H Dollard Coal Sales Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
US‹408 Bushels of Oysters, Iron Steamboat Co‹N Y Edison Co, Kelly-Springfield Motor‹Partridge, Post‹Du Pont, Montano‹Erie RR, Ward Lumber Co‹Seebury SS Line, Ellsworth‹Kelham, Wolf, Sayer & Heller ‹Friedman, Zelante‹NY Dock Co, Middletown & Unionville RR‹N Y, S & W RR, W S Rockwell Co‹Naumburg, Douglas‹Hecht, Descalzi‹Van Dyk & Lindsley, Sadowsky‹Penn RR.
Benziger‹Thompson, Knudson‹Grinberg, Simmons Mfg Co‹Vulcan Metals Co, Vulcan Metals Co‹Simmons Mfg Co, US‹Federal Sugar, Prairie Oil & Gas Co ‹Globe & Rutgers, Tatanis‹Vassardakis, Thaw‹Star Co, U S Trust Co‹Anderson, Rennolds‹US (2), Brooks‹Lehigh Valley Grab‹Cunard SS Co, Isaac Seaman‹Wilson Sons & Co, Eschmann‹Mass Mutual Life Ins Co, US‹Karpius, Cuppy‹Gebrueder Stollwerck.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
De Forest Radio Telephone & Tel Co‹Standard Oil Co, Esposito‹Steneck.
Esposito‹Whalen‹Penn RR, Karpinski‹Lehigh Valley RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Criminal calendar: Common law calendar:
US‹Lindner,
US‹Brooklyn E D Terminal Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
People‹F L Smith, Wile et al‹Birdsall, impleaded, Mollop‹Village of Briarcliff Manor, Copans‹Doughan et al.
David Gilmour Dorr Co‹Sea, Sheriff, Coleman‹Clenahan, John Nemeth, Inc‹Tracy et al, Elwood et al‹Goldman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Kullman‹Gewirtz Co, Baron de Hirsch Fund ‹Furst, Prince‹Behal, Howard‹Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co, Flanagan‹CNY, Hudson Nav‹Dailey (2), Bondy‹Robinson, Vandeweghe‹Dewever, Krauss‹Cortlandt County Traction Co, Lowenthal‹Lowenthal Poll‹Keller, Emigrant Ind Sav Bk ‹Leroy, Hartigan‹Draper, Thayer‹Caleca, Re Wholesale Traders, Inc, Goldsky‹Furst, Guaranty Trust‹2d Av RR (Teichman‹Linch,) Zinsser‹Schmitt & S, Re Rogers, Geyser Pat Holding‹Feldman, Re Schlanger, Kidder‹Levering, Weinrib‹Cohn, Welch‹Bemply Trust, Fajans‹38 W 59th St, CNY‹Burke Imp Co, Lurie‹Cohn, Green‹Green, Ostroff‹CNY, Kidder‹Adrian Petrol, Marble Arch Co‹Prendergast, Kittel‹Dinnick, Re Oriental Amer Civic Club, Inc, McAtamney‹Jones Israel‹Chevrolet Mot, Re Gregoria, Lorenzo‹Jarmulowsky MacDonald‹Tolke, Allen‹Moffit, Guaranty Trust‹Fulton St RR, City R E Co‹Purdy, Evans‹Colonial Motion Picture, Schluseelberg‹Greenberg, Re Eureka Talc Co‹Seligman, Amendola‹Gufanti, Meehan‹Laguna, Guaranty Trust‹2d Av RR, Desmond‹Cornell Co, Emigrant Ind Sav Bk ‹Reynolds, Lee‹Gimbel Bros, Willman‹Linch, LaRue‹Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motions:
Lightfoot‹Meyer, Hurwitz‹Dryfoos, Wolfman‹Wolfman, US Trust Co of NY‹Mowry, Robt Lewis, Inc‹W J Rich Day Co (1 & 2,) NY Trust Co‹Benson, De Marcico‹Maxson, Voorhees‹Burke, Tryant‹Wolf, Surety Rltg Co‹114 St & 7 Av Const Co, Re Eilperin (NE Cor Eldridge & Grand,) Re Cantor (64 E 8 St,) Abell‹Mitchell, Re Dexter (430 E 78,) Wallace‹Woolf (acts 2, 6, 10, & 20,) Crossin‹Woolf (acts 4 & 2,) Meyers‹Meyers, Rosenfeld‹Rosenfeld, Adams‹Interocean Oil, Smith‹Kramer, Hardesty‹McCauley, Stelzner‹25 Const Co, Goldstein‹Goldstein, Hill‹Rogers, Roberts‹Roberts, Shapiro‹Becker (2,) Moller‹Moller, Marine Transport Serv Co‹Auditore, Petry‹Matz, Ackerley‹Ackerley,
Preferred causes:
Rosenblum‹Goldman, Pollock‹Sachs, Walter‹Walter, Zerega‹Barnard, Reilly‹Davis,
General calendar:
Blair‹Turbo-Elec Const Co, Polansky‹City Real Est Imp Corp'n, Madison Real Prop & S Co‹Weprinsky, Pitofsky‹Polansky, Vila‹Baptista, Ullman‹Schwartz, Valentine‹Valentine, Ditmas‹Bristor, May‹Hetterick Bros, Ditenfass‹Horsley, Keck‹Szabo, Forgotston‹Sternberger, Godley‹Crandall & Godley, Cohen‹Cohen, Geissenhainer‹Geissenhainer, Barber‹Barber, Cohen‹Bruere, Abrams‹Jalkoff, Dreyfus‹Dreyfus, Rosenthal‹Siegel, Seagrist‹Reid, Waters‹Park Mort Co, Courter‹same, Welch‹same, Weeks‹Weeks, Webster‹Am Exch Nat Bank, Epstein‹Anglowitz, Kilpatrick‹Crown Infants' Wear Co, Schwartz‹Leiser, Dubilier‹Stern Selling Service, Burdick‹Prescott, Silverman‹Siverman, Shenk‹Oliva, Goldfarb‹Sherwin, Levy‹Woods, Baker‹Harris, Same‹US Fid & Guar, Lasky‹Coverdale & Co, Gotham Silk Hos Co‹Landay Bros, Isaacs‹Issacs, Clark‹Coler, Miller‹Boericke, Phinney‹Phinney.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein‹Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Vyth‹Purdy, Postal Tel Cable Co‹State Board of Tax Comm'rs (2.)
Com'l Cable Co‹same, Jones‹Purdy, Ingersoll‹same, Troy Rity Co‹same.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Lowry‹D, L & W RR.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Bertoli‹Imperial Paint Co, Goldberg‹C I & B RR, Weaver‹Thompson ‹Starrett Co, R Carrucci‹Daniels Co, J Carrucci‹same, Penna‹Atl Macaroni, Tully‹Union Ry, Silverman‹Light, Marshafsky‹same, Waitel‹Russ-Am Line, R Lorosky‹Golden, L Lorosky‹same, Moller‹Taylor, Dyas‹CNY, Vitoff‹NY Rwys, Dressler‹Tishman, Carr‹CNY, Green‹Kroywen Rty.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Carmuscalno‹Mason-Seamans Trans Co, Karmen‹Offenbach, L Russnak‹Feinberg, D Russnak‹same, Fay‹Gun Print & P, Ronshein‹Knick Ice, Fay‹Mail & Ex Co, Fink‹Anderson, Eisen‹Cohen, Weprinsky‹NY Rys, Klotsky‹Bernstein, Bauman‹Todd, Fay‹NY Herald Co, Same‹Tribune Assn, Matuss‹Watertown Light & Pow Co, Magee‹Fish, Shelley‹same, Norwalk Bros, Inc‹Endler, Valenti‹Concordia Cont Co, Inc.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Fedes Co‹Leland, S Zerulkenkoff‹NY Edison Co, B Zerulkenkoff‹same, Wilton‹same, Devorschak‹Union Ry, Shaw‹Leh Val RR, Lo're‹Well, Prendergast‹Schatter, Fay‹CNY Trust Co, Daugherty‹Mail & Express Co, Fay‹NY Staats Zeitung (2,) J Stein‹Liberty Bonds Brew M Stein‹same, Collins‹CNY, McAuliffe‹Brady, Foray‹Diener.
Moore‹Union Ry, Ramford‹CNY, Lever‹Callagher, Burnhaus‹Bromberg, Reilly‹Simonson, Creighton‹Barron, McManmon‹Clover Farms, S Verlezza‹Sternberg Motor Truck Co, S B Verlezza‹same, Cooney‹Cooney, Kelly‹Int R T Co, Shapiro‹Goldman, Afonsi‹Bradley Cont, Burger‹L Michel Brew Traverso‹Int R T Co, Fay‹The Herald Co, Same‹Rome Sentinel.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Leff‹Fish, Kantrowitz‹Bergman, W Zrnoglovitz‹Ficken, J Zrnoglovitz‹same, V Roth‹Lozier Mot Co, C Roth‹same, Lodwick‹Van Dyk, Greenhut‹Int R T Co, Ofstein‹Silberman, Fuchs‹Bierman, Harris‹Harris, Simpson‹42 St Ry, Louis Goodinski‹Ayer.
Lena Goodinski‹same, J Borin‹J Ruppert, Inc W Bonfiglio‹same, Fay‹Reporter Co, Same‹Troy Record Co, Goldstein‹Magnes, Goldstein‹Bradley, James‹Rodgers & H, Kaplan‹Harris, Innes‹La Vigne, McCarthy‹Foster, Taylor‹Nassau El RR, Goldman‹Int R T.

PART VII.—(February Term continued)—Goff, J.—Held in Special Term, Part V., at 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Kugler‹Bennett.
No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Schliemann‹Music Mut Prot Union, Maida‹Kohn, Wein‹Fed I & M Co, Robinson‹Orr, Hohn‹Doctor, Stutz‹Ennis, Naprstek‹Penn RR, Fagan‹Bishop, Hendrickson‹O'Brien Const Co, Jonitz‹NY Rwys, Phillip‹Edelstein, Hill‹Greeley Sq Hotel, Thompson‹Amer Optical Co, Winter‹Lieberman, Indiersky‹NY Phar Ass Zylak‹Dock Con Co, Benkovitch‹Color & C, Roland‹Wooten, Sulmonetti‹Maillard, Cassel‹NY Rys, Finkelstein‹Kaufman,
Kleinman‹Teffer, Raff‹New Taxi & A, Rosenberg‹Reiss, Amezaga‹Fernandez, Kasloff‹Union Ry, Slaviz‹Butler, Basso‹Emp Ship & F, Dockweiler‹Am Piano, Draughte‹same, Gomberg‹Knob Realty Hinman‹Altman & Co, Van Zandt‹same, Bachus‹L I RR, Grady‹Shaffer, Kirby‹Ames Trans Co, Schaefer‹Sutton Army, Schneiderman‹Warshelt Pub Co, Silverman‹Ward, Kelly‹L T, Liebowitz‹CNY Rys, Schweid‹Wood, Schwartz‹Jackson.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Levine‹Schwartz, A Blumberg‹CNY Rys, M Blumberg‹same, Mendelsohn‹Cosmopol Auto School Co, Murphy‹Stephens (2,) Terulio‹Horton & Co, Schiessler‹3d Av Ry, Haertel‹Linch, Baker‹Gray, Kanzer‹Ousman, Kropf‹Gottfried, Berman‹Tuna, Murray‹G Schneider & Co, Finnegan‹Jacobs, Kostyre‹Barbers' Sterilizing Co, Hogan‹Hecker-J-J M, Dunn‹Ward, Binder‹NY Cons RR, Fallon‹Erie RR.
Feeney‹H & M RR, Nechan.kus‹Smith Rty Heiman‹Kohn, Levengston‹Beer, Gazzola‹O'Brien, Bromberg‹Whitridge, Selhem‹Storm, Israel‹Beckelhaupt, Adams‹Finneran, MacPherson‹Taylor, Addlego‹Knick Ice, McQuillan‹Birch, Meyers‹J H Shipway & Bro, I Popkin‹Nass El RR, J Popkin‹same, Rines‹NY Cent RR, McGowan‹Dalamaterpe Byrne Auto Co, McConnell‹Wells Fargo & Co, Slaviz‹NY Cent RR.

PART IX.—(February term continued.)—Newburger, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part II., at 10:15 A. M.—Case on—Lawry‹D., L. & W. RR.—No day calendar.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest‹Zenfino‹Abruzzese, Horan‹Smith Co, A Robinson‹Carnegie Hall Livery & Mot, G Robinson‹same, Carey‹Tournas‹CNY, Roman‹Blitzer, Sheim‹Englander, Hooley‹Jones Seaman Transp Co, Kinney‹same, Hoffman‹Int R Realty, Mayer‹Morrison, Stokes‹R & L Co, Reisner‹Whiting Paper Co, Cunningham‹Dulany Tull & Spitzel, Inc, Rottenberg‹C I & B RR.
Lounsbury‹Dochtermann Van & Exp, Beckwith‹Bklyn Alcatrez Asphalt Co, Renaldi‹CNY, Crueger‹Hembdt, Cogan‹Simpson Crawford Corp, Pullman‹Teets, Lenihan‹Bkln Hl RR, Phillips‹Morris Bros, Wicks‹McKenna, Beeton‹Klein, Blond‹CNY, Alheidt‹Horan, Vohanka‹CNY, Steinhardt‹Wise, Boldt‹Cohen, Hughes‹Cohn Taxi, Thomas‹same, Slaviz‹Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co, Bowden‹NY Rys.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fishman‹East River W W Laundry Co, Rappaport‹NY Rys, Covell‹Kaye, Baldwin‹Am Security & Trust Co, Sparro‹Wong & Wing Winter‹Fay, Shell‹Schnaper, Kelly‹CNY Rys, Garber‹same, Sonnenberg‹Int R T, Serio‹NY Rys, Costello‹same, Fay‹Bklyn Citizen, Hildreth‹Erie RR.
Kleinman‹Teffer, Raff‹New Taxi & A, Rosenberg‹Reiss, Amezaga‹Fernandez, Kasloff‹Union Ry, Slaviz‹Butler, Basso‹Emp Ship & F, Dockweiler‹Am Piano, Draughte‹same, Gomberg‹Knob Realty Hinman‹Altman & Co, Van Zandt‹same, Bachus‹L I RR, Grady‹Shaffer, Kirby‹Ames Trans Co, Schaefer‹Sutton Army, Schneiderman‹Warshelt Pub Co, Silverman‹Ward, Kelly‹L T, Liebowitz‹CNY Rys, Schweid‹Wood, Schwartz‹Jackson.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest—Di Francisco‹Keller, Inquest—Antonafsky‹Salz, Cohen‹Bklyn Un RR, Burnett‹Ornstein, Garson‹Miller (2,) Siegelman‹Globe Rye Bread Co, O'Brien‹Tesero, Cohn‹Nas Elec RR, Kowalsky‹Schuchner, Preston‹Tibbs, Hurwitz‹Landau, Heldman‹Oakley, Murphy‹Ritz-Carlton Res & Hotel Co, L Blumenthal‹Linch, J Blumenthal‹same, Reich‹Tribuna Assn, Olwell‹Schultz, Bowan‹Cunningham, J Moore‹same, G Moore‹same, McCarthy‹Intl Mer Marine Co, Tumina‹Williams, Butcher‹Thos & Buckley Hoisting.
Schuman‹Schuman, Frank‹Connelly, Prentice‹Weeks, Chatfield‹Buehler, Lawyers Mtg Co‹Moran, Inter R T Co‹Brennan, Manhattan Rway Co‹Lenane, Same‹Garland Rty, Inter R T Co‹Muller, Manhattan Rway‹Farrell, Same‹Bennett.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Weinstein‹Sprung, Moore‹Boyd, Sheridan‹King, Bernstein‹Columbia Ice Cream Co, Weinstein‹Hodweck, Druss‹Bklyn-Queens, Rosenberg‹B H RR, Silverman‹Bklyn-Queens Co, Zeplin‹Werner, Scannell‹T A Gillespie Co, Mione‹Morgenthau, Majosky‹N Y Tel Co, Markowitz‹Carpenter, L Gottlieb‹Polach, H Gottlieb‹same, Kovacs‹Black, Woodward‹Straus, J Lipner‹Empire Carrying Corp, Morris‹Suerken, Weinschenken‹Ocean Accdt, &c, Corp, Caggiano‹Winston, Graf‹Trumbull Motor Car Co, Nierenberg‹Gen Accdt &c Corp, Giles‹G Langer Print, Brunswick Rity Co‹Frankfort Gen Ins, Emmet‹Krakower, Green‹L 073 1st Av, Ragona‹Riccobene, Hayes‹Welling Co, Vernon‹Woodward, Gourd‹Healy, Talbot‹Lawrence Bros, Kupic‹Schwartz.
S Lipner‹same, Fricklas‹Levin, Faley‹Bradley Cont, McGinley‹Thompson-Starrett Co, Shanley‹42d St, &c, RR, Popper‹Kamp, Polnechuck‹Am Wet Wash Laundry, Roth‹New Yorker Zeitung Pub & Printing Co, Whitman‹Taber, Eisner‹Christie, Fortunato‹Fusco, Kleinman‹Gordon, Garris‹De Aguero, Fay‹Lewis Pub Co, Same‹Bklyn Union Pub Co, Mooney‹D'Andrade.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Morris‹Suerken, Weinschenken‹Ocean Accdt, &c, Corp, Caggiano‹Winston, Graf‹Trumbull Motor Car Co, Nierenberg‹Gen Accdt &c Corp, Giles‹G Langer Print, Brunswick Rity Co‹Frankfort Gen Ins, Emmet‹Krakower, Green‹L 073 1st Av, Ragona‹Riccobene, Hayes‹Welling Co, Vernon‹Woodward, Gourd‹Healy, Talbot‹Lawrence Bros, Kupic‹Schwartz.
Ditto‹Paterno Const, Rochelave‹Guichard, Jabalie‹Taylor (2), 20th St Garage‹Moore, Tunis‹Brescher, Strysower‹Block, Straus‹Shanley, Hecht & Campe‹Kohn Blanchard‹Thoms, Metallic Bedstead, Greenwald‹Kinstler, CNY‹Cohen, Same‹Lamb, Same‹Schlessel, Bailey‹Duane, Erie Litho Co‹Kinetophote Corp, McMurray‹Detmel, Hahn‹CNY.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Green‹McMullen, Snare & Triest, Rose‹Balfe, Grossman‹Israel, Ahe‹Caldwell-Wingate Co, Schneider‹Block, Demarest‹Rice, Burke‹Higgins (2,) Paulson‹So Blvd RR, Costa‹Paris Sterling, Monno‹J B King Co, Goldstein‹Eldorado Realty Co, Reggio‹Claydon, Forglone‹McMullen, Snare & Triest, Glazier‹Mellicker, Cook‹Mason-Hanger, Glen‹Irvington Const Co (2,) Goldberg‹Ellicot, Devaney‹Reliable Cloth Sponging Co, Tuzza‹Solomon.
Cook‹Mason-Hanger, Strangis‹Angiulio, Kola‹Sadowsky, Singer‹Figge (2,) Dixon‹Moran, Fenton‹N Y Rys (2,) Rowan‹Block, Roche‹same, Lintz‹Ruppert, Nelson‹N Y Launch & Engine Co, Walt‹Telsa, Broderick‹N Y Rys, Taggart‹same, Sebel‹Paul, Lahert‹Burell, Page‹Peyser, Pagano‹Union Rway, Glen‹Irvington Const Co (2,) Epstein‹Ebling Brewing Co, Tomashefsky‹Astoria Light, Heat & Pow.
Highest number reached in regular order, 500.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Wills for probate:
Samuel D Pompkins, Mary Siegrist, Louise Nussbaum, Charles Van Riper, John Neumann, Max M Schonwandt, Henry Grondahl, Augusta Barthold, Sophia Koerber, Frederick Buser, Susan E Robinson, Joanna J Hill.
Motions:
Charles Maek, David Feine.
Guardianship:
James W Fletcher, Harry E Fletcher, Francis J Fletcher.
Accountings:
Joseph Reinberg, Elizabeth A Dempsey, Wellington Warren, infant, Elsie Warren, infant.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Motion calendar.
Schuster‹Merbaum. Greenwald‹Frank (3.)
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Hoffman‹Domnisch—Henry H. Curran.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Ella A. Gregg‹Maria Ciambrone. (2)—Matthew C. Griffin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, JJ.—At i P. M.—Motion.
The People, &c‹Bertini.
Unincorporated day calendar:
Realty Assoc‹Londrigan, Dutcher‹Wanamaker, Muck‹same, Gallon‹Hussar, Paffen‹CNY, Mount‹Harris, Mitchell‹Salant, Hall‹House of St Giles, Boylan‹CNY, Manning‹Billyou.
Cantanno‹Stevenson, Yonkers Bk‹Fidel'y Co (2,) Nassau Bldg Co (3.) Polhemus‹same, Mills‹NY, N H & H, Volponi‹same, O'Connor‹same, Mosenthal Prince Lime, McCabe‹CNY, Ifschner‹Nunamann, Meyle‹Uffmann, Brandon‹Van Brunt St RR, NY C RR‹County of Westchester.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Blackmar, and Kapper, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Bridgewater‹Connors, Laitman et al‹Wertheimer Dept St, Inc, Le Vine‹Salzman, De Nigris‹Smith, Levy‹Glassberg, Inc, Kleinfeld, &c‹Thatcher & Son, Eichner‹Elkus & Oliansn, Inc, McKenny‹Columbian Protective Ass'n, McGuinness, &c‹Mann Hirschhorn‹Briggs, Gordon et al, &c‹Georgiades et al, &c.
Hensuit‹Shapiro, Rigoff‹N River Ins Co The People's Trust Co ‹Ely et al, &c, Cappadonna‹Speranza, Stern‹Kaplowitz, Zuleg‹Jurgen, Domosh‹Juceam et al, Weinstein‹Small Rity Co, Inc, Goldfarb et al‹Dinnean, Petersen‹Reimer, C N & J Corp‹Garlick et al, &c.

DAY CALENDAR, at 1 P. M.
Benscoco, Stenck et al, &c‹Doerzaph, Hosford‹Thatcher & Son, Benedict‹B, Q Co & Sub RR, Connor‹Ebinger & an, Abbe‹Abbe, Pesce‹Drummerstein, Caito & an‹Makransky et al, Graham‹B H RR, McKee‹Rynehart, Brown‹Seidler, Cohen & ano‹Miller, Cini‹Felleni et al.
Harrison‹Finer et al, Nat Lumb Mfg Co‹Holmes, Brown et al‹Reid Av Garage & M Co, Adelstein, &c‹Landsness & an, Stern‹Krott, Hayes‹Lex Press, Inc, Rasmond‹King, &c, Jarmulofsky‹Kushin et al, Johnson‹Chalmers Motor Co et al, Petsche‹MacDonald, Simon‹Wipperman, Puchalski‹Puchalski.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Staletray‹Kollar, Kennel‹Rasmussen, Colwell Lead Co‹Singer (March 13), Gallasso‹Bennett Co, Gotthelf‹Kahn, Samuels‹Healy, Freimann‹Freimann, Re Lincoln Av (Kertscher), Korland‹Blum, Ten House Dept‹84 Van Sinderen Av, Brooklyn, Wertheim‹Realty Maintenance Corp, Bristol‹Baker, De Vito‹CNY, Balsamo‹same, Ludlam‹Bloodgood, Brickelmaier‹Boyd, Chesler‹Chesler, Lamartine‹McKenzie, Van Cleave‹Demorest, Fox‹Eagle Savgs & Loan Co, Cretara‹same, Wiener‹Fairchild Sons
Gilleran‹Springfield, L I, Cem Soc, Re Hutschler, Gundel‹C I & B RR, Realty Associates‹CNY, Sheridan‹Maher, Weinstein‹Birbower, Geitz‹Geitz, Warner‹Hyland, Ré Becker, Cooper‹Cooper, Stiers‹Anchor Line, Alley‹Collins, Greve‹Graf, McLaughlin‹Gitteno, Heidel‹Inberg, Sommers‹Suski, Ainbinder‹Durlingshoff, Valentine‹Point o' Woods Assn, Steel‹Norton, Amodeo‹Iera, Lott‹Whalen, Logren Realty Co‹Hirsch, Puff‹Puff, Taylor‹Trefine, Schneider‹Crean, Johnston‹Clark, Same‹Storm, Raffman‹Kohler, Brown‹Brklyn Citizen Hingle‹Hingle, Land & Lien Co‹Weber, Re Rutland Road (Bryson) (2,) Hirschfeld‹Levy, Empire Acme Metal, Titus‹Titus, Meyer‹Meyer, Borst‹Maynard, Crabtree‹Crabtree, Krampe‹Krampe, Dembar‹Borck, Re Perry Av (Henkel) (2 Mtgs.) Same (Kryger), Same (Jankewicz), Re Cassel Av (Barnett), Campbell‹Knowles, Williams‹McNulty Bros, Lahiff‹Moore, Gittel‹Jobiera, Ciaccio‹Price, Lef‹Payton, Juul‹Gerlick, Kahn‹Kahn, Juul‹Brauner.
Zito‹Geismann, Keane‹Natius Auto Service Co, Aarnetsky‹Cohan et al, Cohen‹C I & B RR, Hempstead‹CNY, Delker‹same, Rehr‹Nassau RR, Schulman‹Underweisser, East N Y Horse Co‹Wells Fargo Exp, Talshoff‹NY Con RR, Weinschenker‹Wanamaker, Ellas‹Schwartz, Barber‹B H RR, Murphy‹Haff Co, Mahoney‹Mallory SS, Farrell‹Bergman, Baron‹B H RR et al, Lehowitz‹Genzler, Burton‹Empire Biscuit Co, Tesoriere‹NY Rys, Field‹Nassau RR, Carroll‹same, Smith‹CNY, McVeigh‹Creem Co.
Murphy‹Bd of Educa, Hundt‹Hundt, Cherrington‹So Bklyn R Co, Dorb‹Fells, Sackett Rity Co‹Lashinsky, Esposito‹Eagle Savgs & L Co, Spoceda‹same, Gisler‹Burns, Edison‹Edison, Goldstein‹Goldstein, Gross‹Gross, Anatnopolus‹Anatnopolus, P J D Holdg Co‹Fox, Ullrich‹Empire State Dairy Co, Feigenbaum‹Feigenbaum, Van Tuyl‹Scharmann, Cammack‹Cammack, Eckert‹Harris, Ferd Munch Brew ‹Sharkey, Beverly Ely Co‹Monok Co, Donmitz‹Principe, Assante‹Assante, Harkow‹Wyckoff, Levinson‹Harris.
Highest number reached on the regular call 2893.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.; Manning, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinwall, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.
Fitzgerald‹Bklyn Institute of Arts, Preiser‹Bickers et al, Narotsky‹Cohan et al, Cohen‹C I & B RR, Hempstead‹CNY, Delker‹same, Rehr‹Nassau RR, Schulman‹Underweisser, East N Y Horse Co‹Wells Fargo Exp, Talshoff‹NY Con RR, Weinschenker‹Wanamaker, Ellas‹Schwartz, Barber‹B H RR, Murphy‹Haff Co, Mahoney‹Mallory SS, Farrell‹Bergman, Baron‹B H RR et al, Lehowitz‹Genzler, Burton‹Empire Biscuit Co, Tesoriere‹NY Rys, Field‹Nassau RR, Carroll‹same, Smith‹CNY, McVeigh‹Creem Co.
Zito‹Geismann, Keane‹Natius Auto Service Co, Aarnetsky‹Cohan et al, Chalmers‹Scharmann & Sons, Sacher‹Dusel, Brogan‹Stone Av Rty Sierra‹B H RR, Hoffman‹B Q Co & Sub RR, Spall‹Veit, Broderick‹Ruppert, Hendrickson‹Leggett, Mevrier‹Brewerhelp, Civil‹Jacoba & Davies Stoute‹Girard, Schinn‹Creem Co, Cacavas‹Nass RR, M B K Coat‹Kanter, Burns‹C I & B RR, Lister‹Lister, Humphreys‹Bd of Ed, Keepers‹L Isl Wood, Peo ex rel Di Pietro‹Queen M of s Soc, No Hempstead‹Leeds, Olsen‹CNY Cons RR.
Murphy‹Bd of Educa, Hundt‹Hundt, Cherrington‹So Bklyn R Co, Dorb‹Fells, Sackett Rity Co‹Lashinsky, Esposito‹Eagle Savgs & L Co, Spoceda‹same, Gisler‹Burns, Edison‹Edison, Goldstein‹Goldstein, Gross‹Gross, Anatnopolus‹Anatnopolus, P J D Holdg Co‹Fox, Ullrich‹Empire State Dairy Co, Feigenbaum‹Feigenbaum, Van Tuyl‹Scharmann, Cammack‹Cammack, Eckert‹Harris, Ferd Munch Brew ‹Sharkey, Beverly Ely Co‹Monok Co, Donmitz‹Principe, Assante‹Assante, Harkow‹Wyckoff, Levinson‹Harris.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 145,
Motion: Kleefeld‹Cassello.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—Re Greenberg Bros—Timothy A Leary.

SUPREME COURT.—Guy, J.—Re Fowler—Maurice Deiches, Esposito‹Vingelli—Wm L O'Conor.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Mylvirn Corp‹N Passman & Son, Inc—Vance Hewitt.

Receiver Appointed

SUPREME COURT.—Guy, J.—Cornella G Chapin‹Anna M Segrist—Wm S Coffey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Kurth‹Fordmont Realty Co, Chatfield‹Buehler, City Real Estate Co‹Gaffney, Belotti‹Bickhardt, Cohen‹Cohen, National Surety Co‹Wenniger, Beck Memo Presby Church‹Devoe, Spies‹Benfra Realty & Hlg Co, Hitchcock‹Rosenberger.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Merrick Theatre Co, Inc‹Weissager Amusement Co, Brown‹Brown, Reider‹Sutter, Cort‹Kingston Sec, Topal‹Dorfman, Richard‹Schwartz, Cohen‹Tekel, Crimmins‹Crimmins, Freese‹Freese, Gregorio & Co‹Maicke Bldg Corp, Amanna‹Monaco Const Co, Bassett‹Bassett, Kotlowsky‹Isear, Englander‹Bede, Singh‹Winton Motor Car Co, Block‹Brieger, Hughes‹CNY, Ketchum‹Greenberg, Johnson‹Nelson, Quinlan‹Rogers & Hagerty, Inc, Illinois Surety Co‹Fetzer.
Highest number reached in regular order, 546.
Levy‹Levy, Elser‹Elser, Murphy‹Hempstead House & Home Co, Williams‹Parkhurst, Bahr‹Bahr, P J Heaney Co‹Weller-Meeker Rty, Cooper‹Cooper, Curalo‹Curalo, Salop‹Bathgate Rty, Wiener‹same, Bendheim‹Unionport Const Co, Paradise‹Weill, Re CNY (Radcliff Av,) Sadoraky‹Shtafman, Manda‹Hawes, Waite‹Boscobel Bldg, Schluessler‹Ellis, Davis‹Damman, Schroeder‹McBride, Land Map Realty Corp‹Bloomberg, Behrmann‹Seybel, Rosenbaum‹Schwartz, Skahan‹Lamb, Schwartz‹Tel Taxi, Sampieri‹B et P, 679.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.; Manning, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinwall, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.
Schuman‹Schuman, Frank‹Connelly, Prentice‹Weeks, Chatfield‹Buehler, Lawyers Mtg Co‹Moran, Inter R T Co‹Brennan, Manhattan Rway Co‹Lenane, Same‹Garland Rty, Inter R T Co‹Muller, Manhattan Rway‹Farrell, Same‹Bennett.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Levy‹Levy, Elser‹Elser, Murphy‹Hempstead House & Home Co, Williams‹Parkhurst, Bahr‹Bahr, P J Heaney Co‹Weller-Meeker Rty, Cooper‹Cooper, Curalo‹Curalo, Salop‹Bathgate Rty, Wiener‹same, Bendheim‹Unionport Const Co, Paradise‹Weill, Re CNY (Radcliff Av,) Sadoraky‹Shtafman, Manda‹Hawes, Waite‹Boscobel Bldg, Schluessler‹Ellis, Davis‹Damman, Schroeder‹McBride, Land Map Realty Corp‹Bloomberg, Behrmann‹Seybel, Rosenbaum‹Schwartz, Skahan‹Lamb, Schwartz‹Tel Taxi, Sampieri‹B et P, 679.

Smith‹Heller et al, Hennessey‹C I & B RR, Hirsch‹Keerkel, Sloane‹Bedell, McCarthy‹Wacke, Schaefer‹Ziegler et al, Zaleski‹Prod Mfg Co, Hannema‹Bloomingdale Co, Vitale‹Depuy, Bucalos‹Schubert, Weisberg‹Curth et al, Cherdak‹P & L Comf Baby Car Co, Williams‹McNulty Bros, Delghan‹Nassau RR, De Matteo‹Norton & Gorman, Elfers

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Atlantic Coast storm has passed rapidly northeastward to Newfoundland. Decidedly warmer weather prevails throughout the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Plains States, while cooler weather prevails over the West Plateau and the north Rocky Mountain region.

Rains and snows will continue in the Lake region and rain in the upper Ohio Valley on Tuesday. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States cloudiness will increase on Monday and be followed by rain in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England and rain or snow in the interior of New York and Northern New England Monday night and Tuesday. In the South Atlantic States the weather will be overcast Monday and Tuesday. The temperature will rise Monday and Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate variable, becoming east Monday night and increasing; Middle Atlantic, moderate variable, becoming southeast and south during Monday and increasing; South Atlantic, moderate variable; East Gulf, fresh south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Probably rain and warmer Monday. Tuesday rain.

Western New York—Rain or snow and warmer Monday. Tuesday rain.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday, probably followed by snow or rain Monday night and Tuesday. Warmer Tuesday.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday, probably followed by rain. Tuesday rain and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	29	4 P. M.	36	26
6 A. M.	26	6 P. M.	35	26
9 A. M.	32	9 P. M.	38	21
12 M.	39	3[11] P. M.	36	19

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 10:30 A. M.; minimum, 19 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A. M.		
12:15—209 E. 72 St.; Jos. Franzino		Slight
1:05—627 E. 16 St.; Fred'k Bubino		Slight
1:10—698 Eagle Av.; August McDavitt		$500
2:50—423 2 Av.; Michael Grosso		Slight
4:20—7 Hester St.; not given		Slight
4:40—120 W. 25 St.; N. Y. Veterinary Hospital		$1,000
9:40—36 3 Av.; Isadore Rohen		$200
10:40—124 Cherry St.; Peter Dimaria		$15
11:15—223 Rivington St.; J. Freedman		Slight
11:30—232 E. 100 St.; F. Camatan		Slight
P. M.		
12:10—18 E. 118 St.; H. Fraumerlzt		Slight
12:10—Foot of W. 30 St.; D. S. C.		None
12:50—220 W. 62 St.; Mabel Dunlap		Slight
12:50—33 St., near 12 Av.; N. Y. Railroad		Slight
2:00—270 E. 78 St.; M. Almini		Slight
4:15—826 8 Av., Lewis Publishing Co.		Slight
5:25—850 9 Av.; Mary Joyce		Slight
7:10—481 E. 171 St.; Max Zuller		Slight
8:00—603-605 E. 14th; Rachel Piser		Slight
8:10—2d Av. Elevated, opposite 467 2d Av.		Slight
8:35—55 E. 78th; Arthur Choate		Not given

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage $3,500; property valued at $7,000; title guaranteed; dwelling under construction. O'Brien, Queens, New York City.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, private house with garage, plot 30x150; bargain at $18,000, mortgage $8,000. T. A. McGuire, 436 Fort Washington Av., Manhattan.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

For $100 cash and $12 a month I will sell my nice 6-room house to an honest working man; near city; improvements and big plot of ground; must furnish references, and will make price right to good party. A. Baas, 144 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—2 lots on Beachhurst, near Whitestone Landing. S 138 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

AMORTIZING FIRST MORTGAGES

We are prepared to consider good applications on one or two family dwellings within a radius of 25 miles of City Hall, New York, and in amounts not exceeding $10,000. Write for Loan Leaflet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
To Close an Estate
25 ft. house on
WEST 54TH ST.
near
5th Avenue
BUSINESS or RESIDENCE
APPLY TO
Geo. R. Read & Co.
30 NASSAU STREET

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking the Sound

Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood; spacious porches; hot water heat, sewer, water, gas and electricity; 3 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE:

A twenty-acre plot of land in the City of New Rochelle; very cheap to a quick buyer. Restricted neighborhood. Cooley Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Gardens, Trees—a HOME

Plot 140x150, three baths, eight large rooms. Built by owner. Value $30,000, mortgage $15,000 at 5%. Restricted neighborhood. All improvements. Ten minutes to station.

Cooley Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT FARM BARGAIN

House 6 rooms, full cellar; large plot of excellent soil for fruit, berries, and vegetables; high and dry country; just the place for chickens; near big markets, railroad, and trolley to harbor; boating, fishing, &c.; only one hour from city; good chance to start poultry business with small capital; will sell to quick buyer for $150 cash and $12 monthly; free tickets to investigate. B. Judson, 340 East 14th St.

Country Home and Farm

Hour out. North Shore, near station; 5 acres fine soil; modern 8-room house, bath, steam heat; 2 barns; farm buildings; apple, peach, plum trees, 400 strawberry plants, shade trees; ideal for commuter; price $7,000; many other farm bargains.

Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Bungalow With Water Front

Rights, 45 minutes out; handsome bathroom; gas, electric; strictly up to date; beautifully finished; fine all-year neighborhood; built-up section; magnificent view of bay; great bargain at $2,900; worth $1,000 more. Don't hesitate. $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. 608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-trimmed Gown, One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated, New York, February 24, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARM—$5,000—64 acres, lying on the State road between Sharon Village and Lakewood, overlooking miles and miles of beautiful country; two miles from Sharon Village, a Summer resort; Sharon station on the Harlem Railroad; tillable land, 42 acres, 22 acres of woodland; nine-room house; about 80 apple trees; very little cash needed. Inquire Joseph Blank, 428 Highland Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

IT'S IN GREENACRES,
near Hartsdale Station, beautiful country home with garage, near country club and tennis courts, which you can buy now for a big profit later. Will rent, if you prefer, $1,000 a year rental; more in New York City is not as good value. Investigate this splendid proposition.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. 'Phone 418.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban homes, 30 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted, refined, $4,900 to $7,500. Send for "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 3856 Cort.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department; State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6321.
Locomobile Touring, 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Twin Six, (new,) 1916, 7 pass.
Packard Limousine "3-38," 1915, 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "3-38," 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "1-38," 1914, 5 pass.
Cadillac Touring, 8 cyl., 1915, 7 pass.
Cadillac Sedan, 4 cyl., 1914, 5 pass.

ADVERTISING AUTO, ALL GLASS BODY, 36 FT. LONG, 12 FT. HIGH; ELECTRIC DRIVE AND INTERIOR ILLUMINATION; BEST PUBLICITY METHOD; WILL SELL LOW. CAN BE SEEN ON PREMISES. L. WISE, 356 EAST 149TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.

Studebaker Sedan, 6-cylinder, 1914 model; excellent in both condition and appearance; $575. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland 1914 touring car, condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated; $375. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Mercer touring car, practically new, 1915 model; great bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Packard (1916) limousine, with extra touring. Marmon (1916) touring 41, five-passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

1915 five-passenger Packard, 48 phaeton wire wheel. L. J. McCracken, Circle Building, B'way, 60th St. Phone 4120 Columbus.

Pierce-Arrow 12-48 limousine, $350 monthly to reliable party. 5358 Columbus.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour; special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, 'Phone Lenox 8282.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto. Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Largest and Best School in Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020
302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.
225 W. 57th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 222, (Near 36th.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, one flight up; 4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $150 monthly.

507 MADISON AV.
Handsomely furnished non-housekeeping apartment of two bedrooms, dining room, parlor, and two baths; meals served.

APARTMENTS.—2 rooms and bath; suitably furnished, in the heart of everything, $14 weekly; bargain; restaurant. Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 32d St.

West Side.

98th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $135 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 110th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
2881 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer.
SLAWSON & HOLBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

3,647 Broadway.—6 rooms and two baths; nicely furnished; exceptionally large and bright rooms; price $125 monthly. Collum.

Artistically furnished front apartment, five rooms; all new furniture. Freeman, 206 West 86th.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.) — Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

Facing Drive, four rooms, housekeeping, $75 monthly. Apartment 52, 317 West 118th.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 700 West.—Apartments to lease; all improvements; 4 rooms, $32; 5 rooms, $36; class of tenants restricted.

Sublet—Oct. 1, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful apartment, 3D, 645 West End Av., 6 rooms, 3 baths.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 66th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Wanted—Completely furnished apartment for four adults and three servants, exclusive linen and silver; location near Hendrick-Hudson Apartments, Riverside Drive, or Central Park West, about 90th St.; required May, June, July; state terms, location; best references furnished. Z 340 Times Annex.

Wanted for May 1, by single gentleman, unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; elevator service; west side, below 72d St. preferred; yearly lease; references. T 89 Times.

Furnished.

Wanted, a furnished apartment, three or four rooms; rent, $50. T 91 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Seven-room house, all modern improvements, $3,900; two lots, 40x100; sidewalks, gas, water, telephone, electric light, and loan to build any house. Price $750; terms easy. Builder, Taylor-Green, 1st. and Milburn Av., Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, L. I.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE—FARM 38 ACRES

12-room dwelling, steam heated; large barns, carriage sheds, cottage attached, 3 large rooms, 2 miles from river front, on State road, 15 minutes from Newburgh. Possession April 1st. Address, Newburgh Daily News, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Morton Building
116 Nassau Street

Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevators. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Agent on premises.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
2,211 Broadway.

Long Island.

25 LEASES

Rentals ranging from $25 to $250 per month closed last week in the 14 story HAVEMEYER BLDG., 26 Cortlandt St., 25 Dey St. and 25 Church St. There must be a reason for this. Best located Office Building Downtown. Don't sign a lease elsewhere before seeing us.
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent,
Renting Office, Room 107.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD DORF, Bankrupt.—No. 22,194.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of H. Howard Babcock, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Ladies' and misses' cloaks and suits.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on March 2d and 3d, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Trustee,
366 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells this day, March 6th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at his auction rooms, 539-541 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the assets of the above bankrupt consisting of right, title and interest of trustee in application for patent covering longitudinally adjustable steering post, for motor vehicles, filed U. S. Patent Office, October 15, 1913, serial No. 795,199; application covering hoods for engines of motor vehicles, filed U. S. Patent Office, December 18, 1913, serial No 807,411; application covering starting device for engines to be operated from seat of vehicle, filed U. S. Patent Office, November 3, 1913, serial No. 798,825; application covering driving axle for motor vehicles, filed U. S. Patent Office, November 11, 1913, serial No. 800,260; miscellaneous correspondence, &c. Inspection and inquiry at trustee's office.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Trustee.
68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

The Dual Subways terminate where they begin at City Hall Square. Think over what that means to your business and let us know how we can serve you. We're opposite the Square.

OFFICES TO LET
41 PARK ROW
& 147 NASSAU ST.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
Agent, E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises.
Telephone Cortlandt 3918.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
In Any Good Section,
A Medium Size Apartment Hotel
Tenant will take long lease on new building.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
Real Estate Brokers,
1 WEST 34TH STREET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

15—Ft. Washington Ave.—21
RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
3-4 ROOMS, $45 TO $55.
46—Ft. Washington Ave.—47
CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $45-$85.
Elevators; all improvements. Near 157th St. Subway.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

536 WEST 111TH STREET

TO SUBLET, SUPERB APARTMENT
4 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Outside. Southern Exposure.
Moderate Rental. Apply on Premises.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERBERT AUSTIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

The receiver of said bankrupt estate will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, March 9th, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 28 William Street, Newark, N. J., a complete stock of sporting goods, including bicycles and motor cycles, and supplies appertaining thereto, store furniture, and fixtures. Sale to be subject to the confirmation of the court.

Further terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

Property may be inspected on any day during business hours.

WILLYM HARRIS, Receiver,
790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver,
790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Rooms from $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

41ST, (363 Lexington Av.)—Light, beautiful room; all improvements; phone; private house; reasonable.

187TH ST., (4,623 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private. Stern.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, second floor; bath; private house; owner.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; moderate prices.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

23D ST., 446 WEST.—Large and small steam-heated rooms; private bath; telephone; reasonable.

34TH ST., 241 WEST.—Light rooms, all improvements, private house; reasonable; phone. Call.

34TH ST., 251 WEST.—Light, large room; plenty heat; phone; private house; reasonable rates.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—A beautiful large room, with kitchenette; moderate; first-class house.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive 2d front; modern conveniences; cozy, skylight room.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

64TH ST., 147 WEST.—Elegant parlor; also other rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable; gentlemen.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5962.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

69TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; front room, adjoining bath; references.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Elegant rooms; running water; convenient car lines; telephone; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large rooms; private baths; separate single room; electricity.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, large closets; washroom adjoining. Gentlemen only.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; subway express.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; board; reference; phone; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and medium rooms; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; references; private family. Owner.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful front, rear parlors, private baths; flight up; reasonable.

75TH, 111 WEST. — Attractive, comfortable rooms or suite; electricity; reasonable; telephone. Schuyler 5675.

75TH, 159 WEST. Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, running water, bath adjoining; $9.00.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable studio; private bath; small room. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large front room; steam, electricity, telephone; $7 and $8.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Large front and back rooms, connecting bath; electricity, phone; ($100.)

77TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful, large single room or suite, with bath; special opportunity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, southern exposure; electricity; reasonable; refined house.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 140 Chambers St.

Offices, lofts, and stores to sublet at big reduction, all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Sublet-ting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7999.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av

Parlor, furnished or unfurnished, for refined business or doctor. 124 West 73d.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Room, board; gentlemen; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Large room; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with, without private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

49TH, 309 WEST. — Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; southern exposure; excellent table; good service; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

72D, 254 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; refined Jewish house.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; first floor; steam; excellent table.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; bath; table board; Spring rates.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; fine location; bath; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelin.)—Elegant suite; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Warm, sunny large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, with dressing room; running water; adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable rooms; hot and cold water; large closets; with board.

88D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table unsurpassed; excellent service; reasonable; highest references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH ST., NEAR WEST END AV.
Exquisitely furnished large room or suite with private bath in exclusive eight-room apartment; a real home; no other boarders; very finest French cuisine and service; all those little things that make for comfort and are so essential to people of refinement; a place your mother would love to know you in; price $25 or $35. Phone 5771 Schuyler. Apt. 7 West.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; meals; for those accustomed to good living and refined surroundings.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, handsome room; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Room, board; Southern family; reference. Telephone Schuyler 6051.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SAMUEL SIMON, trading as JOURNAL WAIST & DRESS CO., alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Mar. 6th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 119 West 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 1,100 dresses, cut and unfinished, 100 doz. waists, cut and unfinished, large quantity of finished dresses and waists, piece goods, dress goods, embroideries, laces, netting, velvet, silks, satins, voile, crepe de chine, etc., also an up-to-date plant of machinery, used for the manufacture of waists and dresses, showroom fixtures, display racks, glass partitions, safe, desk, chairs, fixtures, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

West Side.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small sunny rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

82D, 117 WEST.—Elegant sunny large, small rooms; electricity; telephone; home privileges.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual room and bath for gentleman; every conceivable convenience.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; running water; parlor for guests' use.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large hall room; also back parlor, private bath; suitable couple.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath; also small room; gentleman; electricity; private house. 6721 Schuyler.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; medium room; lavatory; breakfast.

87TH, 307 WEST, (Riverside.) — Exclusive house; beautiful, large, small rooms; bath, electricity; gentlemen.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, large rooms, running water; southern exposure; electricity.

88TH, 185 WEST. — Large, outside rooms, nicely furnished, southern exposure, suitable one or two; every convenience; phone; $5. Voegtlin.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; connecting dressing room; southern exposure; reasonable.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable sunny, double, single room; private; reasonable; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Near park; front parlor, alcove bedroom; $8; electricity.

97TH ST., 229 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny, warm room; moderate. Apartment 4D.

99TH, 245 WEST, Near Broadway.—Large, light, double room, $6; smaller, $3.50; steam heated; hot and cold water.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; subway; bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Comfortable front room, elevator, telephone, electricity; subway; gentleman. Arbuckle.

106TH, 213 WEST.—Comfortable two-room suite, bath connecting; private entrance; gentleman. Lawrence.

107TH, 206 WEST.—Comfortable bedroom; private apartment; attractively furnished; every convenience. Pelham.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Large comfortable furnished room; housekeeping; lavatory; private house; telephone.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, outside room; attractively furnished; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Splendid suite, 3 rooms and kitchen; elevator, attendants, telephone. Apartment 52.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Large attractive double room, (2 windows,) $7; celebrated restaurant.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; every convenience. Brennan.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive room for two; also single; all outside. Whyte.

123D, 547 WEST, near Broadway.—Comfortable double room; elevator, telephone; $5. Crawford.

135TH, 506 WEST, (Apartment 41.)—Newly furnished room, steam, bath. Telephone 473 Morningside.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large outside room, lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

143D, 615 WEST.—Clean, cozy room; private family; elevator; gentlemen. Apt. 23.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Single front; reasonable; modern; convenient location; also evenings. Turner.

160TH, 665 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful furnished room; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 2C. Tel. 8591 Audubon.

ONE, two rooms and bath; large, light; near 96th St. subway. Riverside 1943.

WEST END AV., 350.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; private house; electricity, phone.

WEST END AV., 611.—High-class, single or en suite; $7, $10, $15; subway.

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV., 287.—Comfortable rooms; improvements; gentlemen; business couple; reasonable; private house.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

TWO small, light rooms, kitchen gas; $27 monthly; Americans; references. Voris, 709 Park Av., telephone Lenox 6715.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROOM and board wanted American family by Protestant; east side, 30th to 80th St.; references exchanged. Governess, A 53 Times Annex.

TABLE BOARD wanted near 60th St. and Lexington Av. A 52 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rooinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

REFINED young business man desires board with private, intelligent family, around Great Neck; must have absolute freedom; reasonable. C 244 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BILLIARD academy, up-to-date equipped, established in busiest section downtown, doing excellent business; owner must sacrifice; grand opportunity; investigate; easy terms. Raymond, 32-34 Vesey St.

Select rooming house for sale, near park and "L," with electric lights; parquet floors; profits $170. 38 West 91st St.

Fur manufacturer well established desires salesman as partner, with a few thousand dollars. Fur, 133 Times Downtown.

WANTED, PARTNERSHIP
in machine shop; will invest capital and give actual interest; strictest investigation; machine designer. Box 8, Pelham, N. Y.

Aeroplanes.—Partner wanted share profitable venture. New York with minimum risk; small capital; no brokers. T 86 Times.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Pianos and Organs.

Upright piano, good condition, small size, suitable for bungalow; $85 cash. Apartment 52, 541 West 124th St.

Furniture.

For Sale.—Furniture of my eight-room apartment, cheap. Columbia Co-operative Apartment 1-D, 411 West 114th St.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

In the market for general machine work, gauges, tools, jigs, fixtures, &c.; also modern foundry equipped to cast alloy, brass, composition, and iron. The Lamson Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., or The Lamson Co., 196 Walker St., Lowell, Mass.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 380.

Purchase and Exchange.

PALLADIUM.

Want quotation on this metal. Will buy in any quantities. L 44 Times.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO PRESENT whereabouts of ANNE HAUGHREY, who is entitled to legacy under the will of George W. Robinson. In 1910 she was employed at Webb's Academy, New York. Address Burnett, Cornish & Sorg, Attorneys, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.A.A.—Accountants open, close and systematize books; audit, financial statements; corporation forms. Commercial,

PRIEST'S PAMPHLET ATTACKS KINGSBURY

Booklets by Father Farrell Distributed in All Catholic Churches of City.

INDORSED BY THE CLERGY

Brooklyn Rector Declares the State Charity Investigation to be "a Public Scandal."

Declaring that the investigation of the charges of Charities Commissioner J. A. Kingsbury against the State Board of Charities had all the earmarks of an anti-Catholic conspiracy, the Rev. William B. Farrell of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, who is Supervisor of Charities for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, has written three pamphlets severely criticising the investigation which the Strong Commission, appointed by Governor Whitman, has been carrying on.

The pamphlets, published under a single cover, were yesterday distributed to the members of every Catholic congregation in Greater New York. The first phamphlet was in the form of an open letter to Governor Whitman. The second was entitled, "The Strong Commission, A Public Scandal," and the third, attacking the achievements of Commissioner Kingsbury, was called, "The Mayor's 'Best Man in the City.'"

Mgr. L. J. Evers of St. Andrew's Church, Manhattan, Chaplain of the Tombs, said last night in relation to Father Farrell's pamphlets, that they were not in any sense officially issued by the church, but that the Catholic clergymen of the city were in entire sympathy with the subject matter in the pamphlets, mention of which was made in many pulpits yesterday.

"The commission is certainly actuated by a desire to discredit Catholic institutions in the eyes of this city," said Mgr. Evers. "There is the whole matter in a nutshell, and that is one of the strong reasons which induced Father Farrell to write as he did. I mentioned the matter myself this afternoon. I told my congregation of the unfairness in putting a man like Doherty as master of the committee. It is as if a judge were ordered to sit in a case which concerned his father or mother or sisters or brothers, for he was brought up in one of our institutions, and its inmates stand nearly in those relations to him."

Letter to the Governor.

In his open letter to the Governor Father Farrell said:

Morning and evening papers have given large space to the testimony of Second Deputy Commissioner Doherty and the comembers of this committee, Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein and Mr. R. J. Reeder. These gentlemen present their conclusions with a singular unanimity and pretend that certain of the children's institutions are improperly managed. The descriptive terms they use most frequently are "shocking," "filthy," "cruel," and "worse than anything in 'Oliver Twist.'"

It must be realized that these agents of Mr. Kingsbury's are thus openly attacking institutions that have for years, some for very many years, been carrying on their work. They are incorporated under State law, and their Directors and managing boards are from our best people, men and women. Certainly they compare favorably with their traducers. In these assaults of Mr. Kingsbury and his agents, good motives, records, high standing in the community, reputation, the toil of years, everything, has gone down. If the accusers are to be believed, they alone are honest, capable, sincere, "expert."

The benevolent and charitable element in the community, annoyed or pained by these prolonged and minute criticisms, must not allow themselves to overlook the fact that these three accusers are expressing their own opinions only of what is and what ought to be, though they do it with such dogmatism that the unfamiliar might conclude there is no other right way but theirs, nothing else is to be said but what they say. This is a grave mistake.

The pamphlet then directly attacked the fitness of the members of the Kingsbury Committee. Under the heading "The Earmarks of a Conspiracy," Father Farrell said that Deputy Commissioner Doherty had selected men as social workers who were openly opposed to institutional charity.

"An Anti-Catholic Conspiracy."

Father Farrell continued:

The Department of Charities, to gratify its hatred of the State Board, under the advice of the heads of the "Charity Trust," has used the institutions for its own purposes, and the earmarks of conspiracy stick out all over the proceedings.

The State Board is hated because it has been unable to discover the marvels and wonders announced as wrought by the Charity Department. It has seen, however, the reverse of the advertised splendors.

This Strong Commission in its course to date has made itself thoroughly distrusted, and the press reports almost daily disclose what appear as a lack of judicial impartiality as well as a nasty anti-Catholic animus.

In his second pamphlet, Father Farrell criticised the work of the commission under the following heads:

I.—Needless severity, if not harshness, in questioning reputable witnesses has created an unjust impression of their trying to conceal the truth.

II.—The admission of trivial and absurd criticisms; minor matters exaggerated to prime importance—a source of injustice and false impressions.

III.—Condemning the institutions for conditions created by the Charity Department or the crime of the sick children.

IV.—The introduction and criticism of matters over which neither the State Board nor the Department of Charities has any jurisdiction has amounted to nothing less than a scandal, as in the case of the chapel at Sparkill.

In his last pamphlet Father Farrell said:

That Kingsbury entered office, engaged for and determined to attack Catholic institutions, is apparent on the face of it. The fact that he was backed by Henry Bruere, who began his open opposition to the institutions in 1909 and has continued it ever since, is conclusive proof. And the Mayor is satisfied with it, indorses it. He has said so.

The pamphlets occasioned a great deal of comment among the laity who had been following the charities investigation.

Nephew Hears of James's Death.

Henry James of this city, a nephew of the author, who died last Monday in England, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Rotterdam, after spending five weeks in London with his uncle, of whose death he did not learn until after the arrival of the Rotterdam yesterday. He said that his uncle had been in very poor health in the five weeks he spent with him and that his death was not unexpected.

ARMED DYNAMITERS CAPTURED NEAR CHURCH

Boston Police Say One of Three Men Resembles Jean Crones—Struggle Precedes Arrests.

BOSTON, March 5.—Three men armed with revolvers and carrying dynamite, detonating caps, fuses, and blasting powder, were arrested by a squad of police on a shed roof adjoining St. Mary's Catholic Church, in the north end district, after a sharp struggle today. They refused to tell what their purpose was or why they were hiding near the church.

After the police had questioned them unsuccessfully, they were held in $20,000 each on charges of breaking and entering, having burglars' tools in their possession, and assault upon an officer. Later they were identified through records in the Rogues' Gallery as John Costa of Cleveland, Ohio, and John De Natli and Rosario Conti of Philadelphia.

Police Inspectors were much interested in the resemblance between Costa and Jean Crones, who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of putting poison in food served at a church banquet. A comparison of records carried out the resemblance in many ways, with the exception of a slight difference in the measurements of the jaw.

The police expressed the opinion that the men intended to rob the safe in the basement of the church. They carried enough explosives, the officers said, to blow up half the edifice.

URGES PARKS' PROTECTION.

City Club Would Bar Factories from Immediate Vicinity.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions was heartily indorsed yesterday by Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, in the name of the club, and the tentative report of the commission, prepared for publication this week, was especially commended.

"In one important respect, however," said Mr. Binkerd, "we feel that the commission has not gone far enough. Accordingly, our Committee on City Planning, through Frank B. Williams, Chairman, has sent to the commission a plea for the preservation of our small parks as neighborhood centres. The preservation of residential areas requires not only that they be made as secure as possible from invasion by business and industry, but requires also that the small recreational parks of the city shall be preserved as hearts of residential districts.

"An examination of the proposed restrictions for the streets surrounding twelve of the small parks of the Borough of Manhattan reveals the fact that most of them are to be given up to business or to business and manufacturing.

"The south side of John Jay Park is given up to manufacturing. The surroundings of Hamilton Fish Park are permitted for business. The same is true of Stuyvesant Park, of Tompkins Square, and of Gramercy Park.

"It is proposed to permit manufacturing establishments around Thomas Jefferson Park, De Witt Clinton Park, Chelsea Park, St. Gabriel's Park, and Corlear's Hook Park.

"While occasional factories are already found on streets surrounding some of these parks, they are much more used for residential purposes, for public libraries, public schools, social settlements, hospitals, and churches. Such neighborhood institutions should be grouped around such parks, and the remainder of the surroundings should be restricted to residence, so far as possible. In this way each of these small parks will serve as the sustaining centre of the residential area.

"The transportation problem of the city is not capable of solution, except as these residential areas are preserved and expanded in all parts of the city."

The City Club, Mr. Binkerd said, had begun to call the attention of neighborhood and other associations interested to the conditions described.

PARK PUMP STIRS COUNTRY.

Letters and Suggestions from Other Cities Show Widespread Interest.

Numerous letters from other cities containing suggestions and plans received by the Morningside Pump Committee of the American Institute of Consulting Architects show how widespread is the interest in the problem of keeping the park free from unsightly encroachments.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, Secretary of the committee, said yesterday that engineers, and laymen as well, in the larger cities of the United States were sending suggestions, accompanied with the expression of the hope that the difficulties would soon be solved. The publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the sectional area of the floating pump system which the Board of Water Supply is installing under the lee of the parapets at Morningside has given to persons of a mechanical turn of mind material on which to exercise their inventive talent.

"The deep public concern about this problem of ours," said Mr. Bolton, "shows that it has become more than a local one, and that conservation of parks interests a wide circle throughout the United States. Some of the plans which we have received from distant points seem to be well conceived and developed."

The council of the institute will meet tomorrow afternoon to consider the report of the special committee. The belief is entertained by all friends of the park that the Engineer in Chief of the Board of Water Supply will give due consideration to the suggestions made by other members of his profession.

The decision of Justice Finch of the Supreme Court on the application of Gutzon Borglum, tax payer, for an injunction restraining the Board of Water Supply from maintaining a permanent structure as a pumping station in the park probably will be handed down this week.

Finds Bomb and Puts It in a Stove.

Bennie Monico of 279 Morris Avenue, Newark, while on his way home early yesterday morning found an object on the sidewalk which somewhat resembled a bomb, he said. He took it home and so that it could not do any harm he concluded to get rid of it by putting it in the stove. An explosion followed which shook the house and blew the stove lids to all parts of the room and caused a commotion, but did not injure anybody.

SEES CITY CRUSHED BY PILING PENSIONS

Support of Funds Soon to Loom Above All Other Financial Problems, Says Bruere.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORMS

Points to Methods Unfair to City and to Pensioners—Demand for Actuarial Study.

Unless the present city pension systems are put upon a sound foundation the city will soon have to face an outlay that will loom above all other financial problems, in the opinion of Chamberlain Henry Bruère in a report to the Committee on Pensions, of which he is the Secretary and Vice Chairman.

The report covers the nine funds affecting 80,000 employes. Eight are department funds and apply to policemen, firemen, teachers, street cleaners, college professors, Health Department employes, and the two Supreme Court funds. The ninth fund covers all other municipal employes, and is known as the Grady Law fund. The report presents for the first time since the establishment of city pension funds in 1857 an analysis of their financial transactions and a digest of pension provisions.

The City Chamberlain is frank to say that the city will probably meet the problem when it comes by escaping payment, a course that will, in his opinion, have disastrous results to employes and be destructive of efficiency in municipal service. His investigation has shown that all the funds were launched with no adequate calculation of future cost and no provision to take care of increases.

In 1894 the city paid $765,472 in pensions; in 1904, $2,226,305, and in 1914 $5,033,167 to 8,200 claimants. This, Mr. Bruère says, is only a small beginning. If past methods are followed, he warns, the annual payments may reach $10,000,000 in ten years, and $40,000,000 in thirty years.

The bulk of the funds is supplied by the city. Of $60,028,272 received by the funds from 1857 to 1914 the city gave $50,101,416. In 1914 the city contributed $4,467,610 of the $5,342,507 total. Few taxpayers realize to what an extent they support the funds. Of the $50,191,416 contributed by the city in the past $42,225,908 was received from miscellaneous city revenues, such as excise, condemned property, masked ball permits and the like. In 1914 the city's indirect or disguised support amounted to $2,803,958.

"Four of the pension funds are already backed by the appropriating powers of the city," Mr. Bruère writes. "They are those of the police, the firemen, and the Supreme Court. The city embarked on this carte blanche procedure in 1904, the first appropriation amounting to $197,000, and in 1914 it had increased to $1,664,552. During the past eleven years the city has contributed $7,845,448 to its indirect contribution to the four funds. The demands of the police and fire funds will inevitably increase from the present 16 per cent and 14 per cent. to about 35 per cent. and 45 per cent. respectively of the annual salary expenditures. The bulk of this demand will fall upon direct taxes.

"The other five funds, including that of the teachers, are still restricted to incomes from limited sources, mainly proceeds from miscellaneous city revenues. The demands of the teachers' fund have already outgrown its resources, and a movement is in progress to make the city assume the deficiency. The same condition will be reached in time by the other four funds."

The report points out that carrying superannuated employes on the pay rolls is a heavy charge upon the budget and inefficiency, about 43 per cent. of all those in service work under pension provisions which will not allow them to retire. Another striking defect of the system, Mr. Bruère finds, is that 37 per cent. of the municipal personnel, or 28,272 persons, can take pensions long before there is any obligation for the taxpayer to support them. Allowances based upon length of service he finds unfair. As proof, he says that in the Fire Department a high official was permitted to retire in full health at the age of 48 on a pension of $6,000 a year or 60 per cent of his $10,000 salary. One Fire Commissioner in the last week of his administration retired six high officials at more than half pay.

The Chamberlain condemns healthy sharers in the city pension funds being re-employed by the city. He found fifty-six pensioned firemen and policemen employed in city departments, drawing $46,277 in annual pensions and $65,393 in salaries. Other defects in the system are that the present disability provision is too liberal, and that the contributions required from employes have no logical relations to their prospective pensions. It is also noted that the pensions to dependents of deceased employes cost the city $749,148 annually.

The report advises a centralized administration with an adequate representation of the city employes in the membership of a central pension board. The objectives and duties of a centralized administration are summarized as follows:

Freedom from considerations of departmental expediency in interpretation of the law;

Uniform principle in application of retirement provisions;

Judicious investment of funds;

Economy in management;

Continuous actuarial study;

System to be placed on basis of permanent solvency.

"Immediate as well as ultimate obligations involved must be taken into consideration," Mr. Bruère says, "and these can only be calculated by the use of actuarial methods. Everything must be taken into account that can possibly be brought to bear on the situation and no encouragement given to new pension plans not soundly financed. To do so would be a criminal folly."

Soldiers Fight Panamans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 5.—The carnival festivities started last night with a fight in one of the parks between Panamans and United States soldiers. When it was seen that the fight was likely to become serious three companies of infantry were hurried to the park and put an end to the disturbance. No one was seriously injured.

Hudson Country House Burned.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 5.—Algonac, the home of Mrs. Frederic Delano Hitch, on the Hudson River near Newburg, was destroyed by fire today. Most of the contents were saved. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

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HOLDS AGED WIDOW A VICTIM OF FRAUD

Justice Sets Aside Confession of Judgment for $2,500 Signed by Mrs. Hardy.

A NIECE BRINGS THE SUIT

Decision Releases an Income of $15 a Week, Tied Up Before by Hubbell, a Brother-in-Law.

Miss Lillian M. Brown, a niece of Mrs. Mary F. Hardy, widow of John Hardy, has won a suit in the Supreme Court to set aside a confession of judgment for $2,500 in favor of Lambert Hubbell, Mrs. Hardy's brother-in-law, on the ground that it was procured by misrepresentation.

Mr. Hardy died in the Red Cross Hospital in December, 1913. He was Private Secretary to Mayor Smith Ely in 1877-78, served two terms as a Representative in Congress, and for several years was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He left the income of a trust fund of $200,000 to his grandnephew, John Hardy Bascom, Jr.

A year after Mr. Hardy's death his widow sued the executors of his estate, Douglas Mathewson, Borough President of the Bronx, and James P. Dymock for $39,269 on the ground that her husband had signed an agreement in December, 1873, eight years after they were married, to pay her $25 a week as long as she lived. As soon as the agreement was signed, it was alleged, Mr. Hardy insisted that his wife should leave their home, which she did. She was said to have received the weekly payments for a time, and then they were reduced to $15, stopping altogether after Mr. Hardy's death.

She brought suit for this allowance and obtained an order that the payment of $15a week should be resumed and continued as long as she lived, but as soon as this order was filed, Lambert Hubbell of East Orange, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Hardy, had a receiver appointed for her property because of the judgment by confession which he held against her. In the petition to set aside the judgment it was said that when Mrs. Hardy signed the confession of judgment she thought it was only an agreement to pay Mr. Hubbell his expenses for the time he lost in coming to this city to testify in her suit.

Miss Brown said that Mrs. Hardy "is now in dire circumstances, being entirely without funds," and that Mr. Mathewson had pleaded with Mr. Hubbell for permission to advance her enough money to support herself. It was said that Mr. Hubbell had refused to make this concession. With the petition filed with the court by Miss Brown was this extract from testimony given by Mrs. Hardy in supplementary proceedings:

"I am starving. I owe $600 to the Hotel Continental. I am to get $15 a week from my husband's estate, but they won't pay me. I have had no money since my husband died."

In telling of her visit to Mr. Hubbell to ask him to testify for her Mrs. Hardy said the visit was made during the holidays and "we were very pleasant to each other." Then she said:

"Mr. Hubbell told me he would have to be paid for his time lost and carfare, and I said of course I would pay him. Just before the trial he came to my hotel in Newark with another man and asked me to sign a paper which he said was an agreement to pay his expenses. I signed it, and didn't know it was a confession of judgment until my lawyer told me about it."

Asked if Mr. Hubbell had ever rendered her any service Mrs. Hardy replied:

"In the forty years I have known him he never did a solitary thing for me, and never loaned me a cent. I can't even get money for meals because he has tied up my judgment."

Justice Cohalan set aside the confession of judgment, thereby permitting Mrs. Hardy to get the money due her from her husband's estate. In his opinion the Justice said:

"I am satisfied that she was imposed upon when she signed the confession of judgment, and that she believed it was an agreement to pay the legitimate expenses of Lambert Hubbell as a witness, in which he hoped to recoup himself for money he alleged he advanced to her many years prior thereto. The plaintiff makes a feeble showing in his effort to sustain this confession of judgment. In doing so he chooses to make charges against the moral character of this old woman, and not only goes back forty-three years to do this, but by innuendo makes her a target for attack at this very time."

30 EXILED NUNS ARRIVE.

Salesian Sisters Tell of Carranza Confiscating Their Property.

A party of thirty Spanish nuns of the Salesian Sisterhood, whose exile from Mexico was reported in recent dispatches, arrived here yesterday morning from Vera Cruz on the steamer Antonio Lopez and will continue with the steamer to Spain.

Mother Superior Francesca Chacon y Antequera said that the property of the sisterhood at Morelos, valued at $250,000, had been confiscated by Carranza and that they had been ordered to leave Mexico.

"Our convent, where for more than twelve years we had been educating children of the peons, was closed early in December," said one of the nuns. "We were accused of being in sympathy with General Carranza's enemies. We were not mistreated, however, and were allowed to leave with our personal property. Friends of our sisterhood sheltered us in Vera Cruz until the ship sailed and friends in Spain have paid our passage to that country."

Members of the party said that more than 2,000 deaths from typhus had occurred near Vera Cruz, but that the disease was being checked by sanitation under American doctors.

TOOK BABY AND IS MISSING.

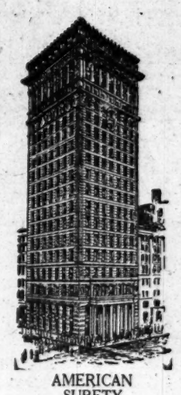
Woman Asks Police to Find Boarder Who Has Her Child.

Mrs. Olga Englund, who lives at 616 East 137th Street, yesterday afternoon received a visit from a man named Pennystone who had formerly boarded with her and who left some months ago to make a trip across the Atlantic as a muleteer. He told her that his ship had returned and was lying at a pier in the Erie Basin, and that he had come back to the Bronx to see some of his old friends. Mrs. Englund's 4-year-old daughter Gladys had always been a favorite of Pennystone, and presently he asked the mother if he could not take the child over to the store on the corner and buy her some candy.

Mrs. Englund put on the baby's coat and kissed her goodbye, and she saw no more of Pennystone or of the child. Late last night, when the man failed to return, she asked the Bronx Detective Bureau to look for the two.

The baby has light hair and blue eyes, and was dressed in a white dress, white coat, and white hat. She is three feet high, and weights about thirty pounds. Mrs. Englund was unable to furnish a definite description of Pennystone.

Who Handles Your Funds?



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FORECLOSURE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FELIX MARCOTTE and others, Plaintiffs, against REALTY HOLDING COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

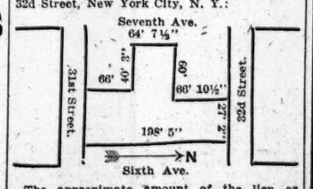
"Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 31st Street 165 feet 3 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 31st Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue part of the distance through the centre of a party wall 66 feet; thence westerly parallel with West 31st Street 40 feet and 3 inches to a point 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue under a line drawn at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue 64 feet 7½ inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with West 32d Street and 66 feet 10½ inches southerly therefrom 60 feet to a point 185 feet east of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue 66 feet 10½ inches to a point on the southerly side of West 32d Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 32d Street 27 feet and 2 inches; thence southerly in a diagonal line 198 feet and 5 inches to a point on the northerly side of 31st Street 231 feet 1¼ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 31st Street and the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of 31st Street 65 feet 10¼ inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being known as Numbers 149, 151, and 153 West 31st Street and Numbers 158 and 160 West 32d Street, subject to the encroachments, projections, and variations of buildings, fences, and lines more fully set forth as an accurate survey of same may show, and also to such, if any, rights and easements as exist in favor of any railroad now operated or authorized to be operated under or through said streets, or either of them."

Dated New York, March 1st, 1916.

JAMES DUNNE, Referee.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 2 Rector Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Numbers are 149, 151, and 153 West 31st St. and 158 and 160 West 32d Street, New York City, N. Y.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Two hundred fifty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety and 62-100 ($255,990.62) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred forty-four and 68-100, ($344.68,) with interest from January 20th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,060.87 and interest.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1916.

JAMES DUNNE, Referee.

The War and Future Business

The Annalist has prepared for publication in its columns a series of comprehensive and enlightening articles under the title "After the War—What?"

The following contributions have already appeared:

Prof. T. N. Carver, Harvard University, on "The Redistribution of Population After the War."

Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., Sc. D., University of Pennsylvania, on "War's Bearing on American Merchant Marine."

H. J. Davenport, University of Missouri, on "The Aftermath of Europe's Colossal Borrowing."

E. W. Kemmerer, Princeton University, on "America's Chance of Holding the World's Purse-Strings."

Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York University, on "War's Effect on Public Regulation of Business."

Dr. J. Jastrow, University of Berlin, on "When Europe Ceases Fighting to Battle for World Trade."

A. C. Miller, of the Federal Reserve Board, on "The Danger of Inflation and a Remedy."

J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, on "Will the Gold Basis Survive in Europe?"

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on "Labor's Part in the Post-Bellum Readjustment."

Yves Guyot, eminent French economist, on "France's War-Tried Position."

Further articles will appear in the succeeding issues. Their value to business men is immeasurable.

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